

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXV. No. 3.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

August 13, 1930

**Do not take
CHANCES**



**Use Only Quality
SEEDS**

There isn't any question about the value of high quality seeds. They produce bigger, cleaner and more profitable crops. Pure seed is the cheapest crop insurance!

Farmers everywhere, recognize the need for the purest seed obtainable and that is why aggressive Warren-teed dealers have been so successful this year.

Our Sales Promotion and Advertising campaign has told the farmer that Warren Processed Gold Seal 99 90/100 % Pure Crop Seed is a real economy. As a consequence this brand has moved rapidly and has earned a splendid profit for our dealers.

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**PURE
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With less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent
other crop.

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With less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent
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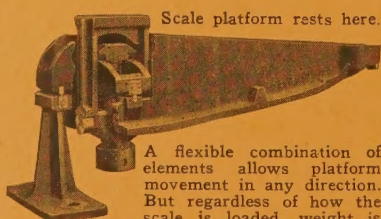
DON'T KEEP THEM WAITING!



See How Fairbanks Type "S" Double-Faced Dial Scales save time and build customer goodwill

See how "center loading" construction keeps Type "S" Scales accurate

When scale levers are twisted—even a fraction of an inch—accuracy is destroyed. Fairbanks Type "S" Scales *stay* accurate and last a lifetime because "center loading" construction with a flexible combination of parts carries the load on the *center line* of the lever. Regardless of where the load is applied, there is no tendency to tip or twist the lever as is the case when levers are loaded on the outside. Free platform movement is permitted without scraping the bearings across the knife-edges. Knife-edges *stay* parallel. "Center loading" construction is used on *all* levers of Type "S" Scales.



Scale platform rests here.

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Type "S" Scales are proving a profitable investment in hundreds of progressive elevators. The moderate purchase price is more than returned in time saved, in losses prevented and in new business attracted. Write *now* for complete information.

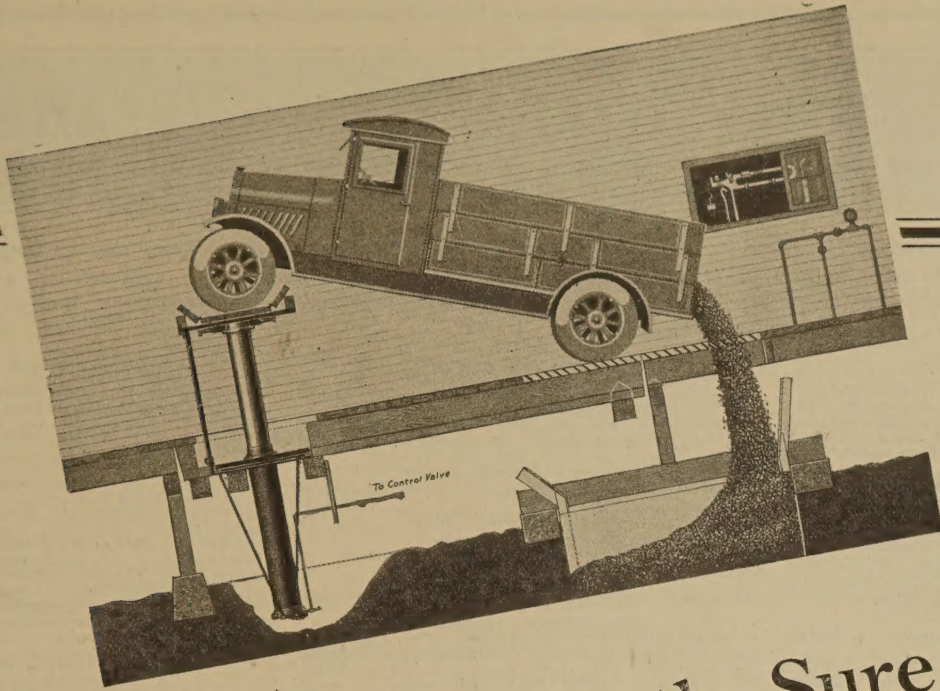
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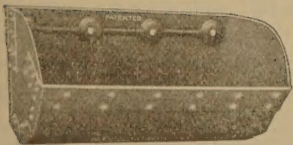


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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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(Continued on next page.)

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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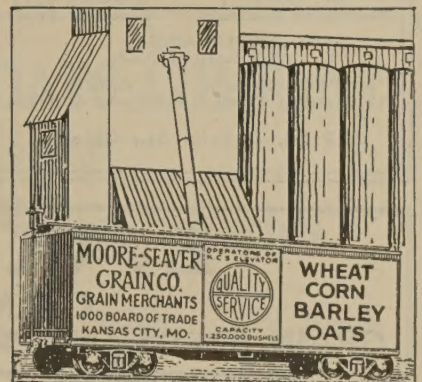
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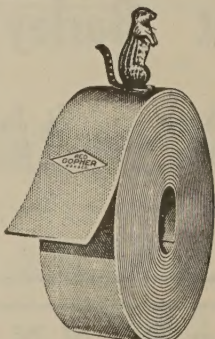
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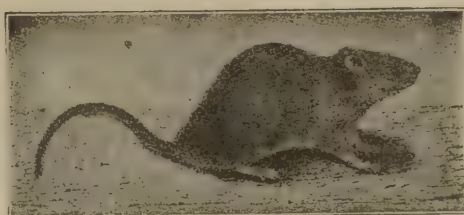
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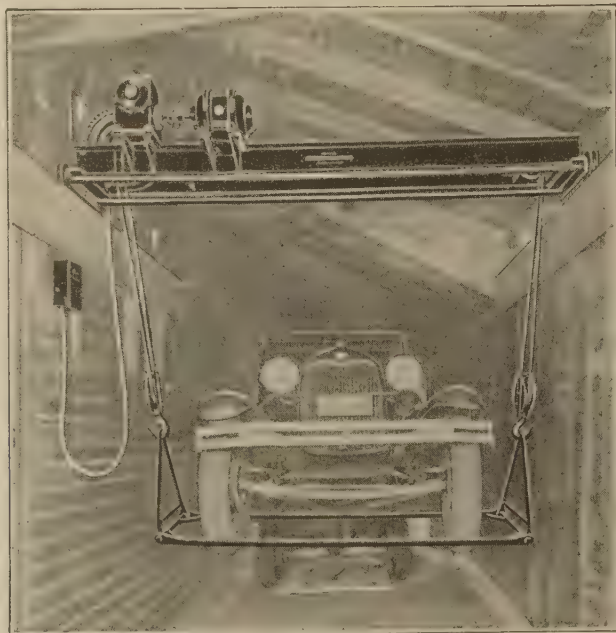
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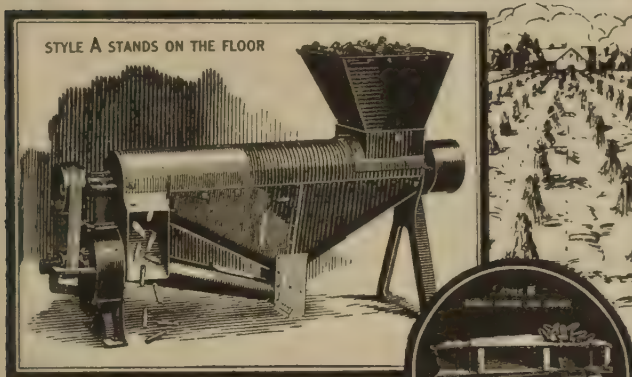
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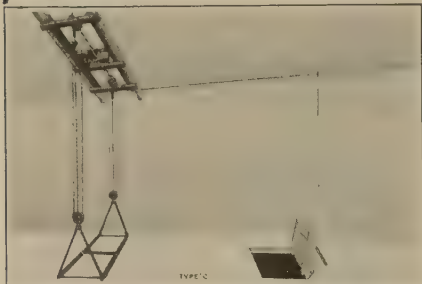
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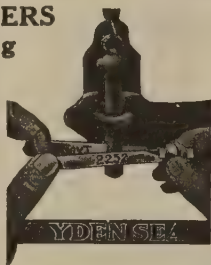


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WAUKEGAN, ILL.

FORM JACKS

for
Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

**THE WESTERN IRON
& FOUNDRY CO.**

Wichita, Kansas



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Enjoy Omaha Hospitality
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THE FONTENELLE

Omaha's Finest Hotel

THE Fontenelle is the Social
and Civic Rendezvous, the
Hub of Business and Pleasure
Travel and the Center of Things
Going On in Omaha.

Noted Dance Bands Play
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the Main Restaurant.

"Omaha's
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350 Rooms \$3 to \$5 350 Baths



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



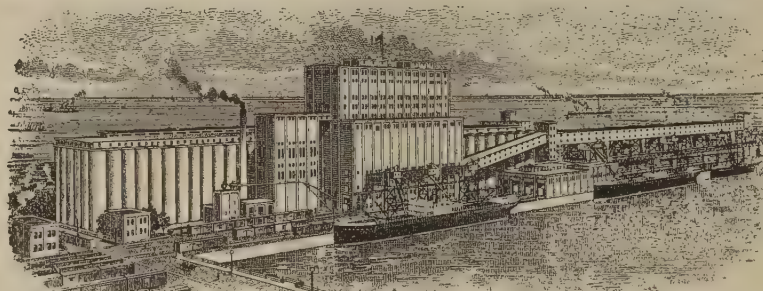
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

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Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
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Estimates and information promptly furnished

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Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

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L. H. OLSON

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Specializing in

Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

GEO. SAATHOFF

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Builder of

Grain Elevators

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

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30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to

Produce Results

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Saskatchewan

Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Chalmers & Borton

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Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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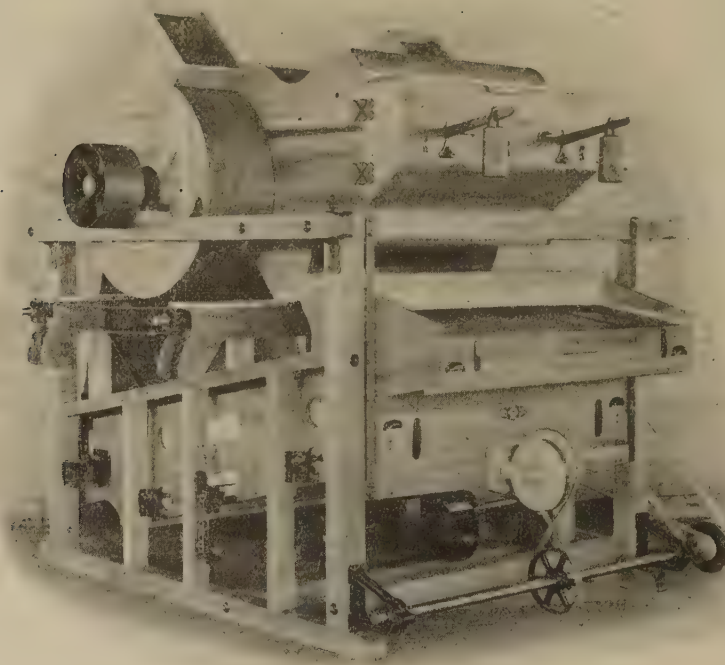
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



THE NEW "EUREKA" STANDARDIZED

ELEVATOR SEPARATOR

equipped with the famous Buhler Drive. The latest patented method of driving reciprocating screens.

This remarkable invention entirely does away with the eccentric shaft, eccentrics and connecting rods used for imparting motion to the sieves of separators.

A VERITABLE SENSATION

Try one of these drives on any old machine and get the surprise of your life.

Write for new catalog GD125.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

**INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.**



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator for sale, feeds. Doing good business; no competition. Will sell cheap or trade. Write 65Q10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and two lumber yards for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale; 20,000 bus. capacity; 11 bins; built in 1921; fully equipped; splendid grain territory; one other elevator; cost \$14,000; sale price \$7,500; no trade. Write Box A, Pomeroy, Ia.

Central Western WISCONSIN—In the Trempealeau valley, 15,000 bushel cribbed elevator for sale cheap, also large warehouse. Going business, handling grain, seeds, flour, feed, wool, twine, livestock, etc. \$114,000 worth of business last year. Address or call on W. Quackebush, Independence, Wis.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

TENN.—Grain elevator for sale, having bulk storage for 25,000 bushels, sacked storage 75,000 bushels; also feed mill in connection; located on three railroads; buildings and machinery in excellent condition. Address 65P8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA — 110,000 bus. steel elevator on private grounds for sale; handled 100,000 bushels wheat besides coarse grains last crop; electric power; N & M flaking mill; Invincible cleaner; manlift; two 150 bus. hopper scales; S-S pneumatic truck dump; main line and branch of N. P. Ry. Possession Aug. 1st. Write 65P13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WIS.—15,000 bus. elevator for sale; attrition mill; half-ton feed mixer; corn cracker; diesel power; new concrete engine room; whse. for feed attached; 45 miles from St. Paul; on U. S. highway No. 10 and C. & N. W. R. R. with spur. No competition; ill-health reason for selling; low price; feed, grain, flour, etc., in stock at cost. Good dairy and poultry section; mix lots of poultry mash, dairy feeds, etc. Good buy. Write Woodville Elevator Company, Woodville, Wis.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SO. MINN.—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale or lease on easy terms to right party. Town of 1,500. Write A. S. Quevll, Lakefield, Minn.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

SOUTHWESTERN KANS.—A new 24,000 bushel studded elevator, equipped with new and modern machinery, near Liberal, for sale. Write 65Q9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; electric power; handles over 100,000 bushels grain annually; good coal, feed and grinding business. Address 65P7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Farmers elevator for sale in small town 60 miles from Chicago; handles 200,000 bus. annually; coal in connection, and 7-room residence. Bargain for cash. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN WAREHOUSE for sale, equipped with steam rolls, grain, seed and bean cleaners. Located in well developed prosperous diversified farming district. Address The Fabian Grunauer Co., Tracy, Calif.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, coal, lumber business in small country station for sale. Large shipping station in the corn belt. Also fence, tile and seed. No trades; cash. Address 64M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Illinois or Iowa. Must handle not less than 100,000 bushels. Write 65Q4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND MILL WANTED

WANT GOOD north central Illinois elevator and feed mill in good grain and soy bean section. Must stand rigid investigation as a money maker. Send detailed information. Address 65P2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL WANTED

WANTED complete chicken feed and molasses feed mill, either or both. Write condition, age, price and list of articles. Address 64L10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA—Eolus mill on Hardware River for sale; on concrete road 11 miles from Charlottesville, Va., and 9 miles from Scottsville. Heart pine 4-story bldg., 48x48 ft., slate roof. Good miller's house and 40 acres land. \$12,000. Harris Hancock, Exec., Charlottesville, Va.

ESPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

Wonderful opening for an experienced operator, 100 barrel capacity flour mill for sale or lease. Hydro power developed; 80 to 100 horsepower. Mill modernly equipped, the only mill here. All surrounding conditions of the very best, product all absorbed locally, good wheat country. Hard surface pikes in all directions, two railroads. Population in excess of 8,000, growing rapidly. Address Sam T. Millard, First National Bank, Elizabethton, Tenn.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale, water power, with 13 acres land. Or will exchange for city property. V. H. Pike, Otsego, Mich.

CALIFORNIA SALE, mixed feed mill doing good business, in fast growing community. Plant and equipment \$40,000, stock at invoice. Write 65P1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business for sale, wholesale and retail. Good buildings on privately owned land adjoining tracks. Located in one of the best cities of the west. Owner, P. O. Box 1304, Greeley, Colo.

IOWA—Flour and feed business for sale; county seat town; retail, jobbing, custom grinding and manufacturing. Good reason for selling. Write for full particulars to 65P10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED GRAIN buyer wants position anywhere; 20 years' experience; can take entire charge. Address 65N18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of a grain business; 30 years' experience; familiar with sidelines; will work for reasonable wage. Write 65Q5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED MAN, 35, wants position as manager of country elevator; best of references; 10 yrs. experience; Iowa or Nebraska preferred. Write 65Q3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED by efficient mgr. with 7yrs. exp. with farmers' companies. Exp. in grain, lumber, all sidelines and live stock. Good bkpr. Best refs. Write Otto Hueser, 5526 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT—Want position with terminal elevator company as superintendent of elevators. Have all necessary experience. References furnished. If interested write 65P11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE POSITION about Sept. 1st. Thoroughly competent and experienced in all lines of the grain, feed, seeds and elevator work. Will go anywhere and do anything in that line. Prefer northwest. Address 65Q8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WITH 25 YEARS general grain experience in large Eastern terminal, familiar with office detail, traffic, sales promotion, general trading, etc., wants position with house desirous of developing the Eastern and New England territory. Address 65Q17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SALES AND TRAFFIC manager; able and expert on sales, traffic, rates and claims; open for temporary, special or permanent connection with grain corporation or line of country elevators operating in grain, feeds, hay and straw. Address 65N21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

OATS—GRASS

New crop tall meadow oats; grass seed now moving direct from producing section. Ask for quotations. The Wetsel Seed Company, Inc., Harrisonburg, Va.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

ONE GOOD ten truck, platform dump scales for sale; in good condition. Correspondence solicited. W. F. Bruell, Receiver of Siberz Bros. & Craig, Redfield, S. Dak.

TRACK SCALE for sale—100 ton, 42 ft. Fairbanks type registering beam; first class condition; steel I-beams. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Soft Feed Scale for sale. Capacity three to six 100-lb. bags per minute. In excellent condition. Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, N. Y.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS WANTED

QUOTATIONS wanted on all varieties of field seeds. The Wetsel Seed Company, Inc., Harrisonburg, Va.

MOTORS FOR SALE

3-PHASE, 60-CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS
60-h.p., 1800 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
50-h.p., 1200 or 900 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
40-h.p., 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
30-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
25-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
Many others. All speeds and sizes.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR WANTED

20-H.P., 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle motor wanted. Write Garman Grain Company, Delphos, Ohio.

HAY FOR SALE

Alfalfa—Clover—Mixed—Timothy—
Prairie. Delivered prices quoted.
John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North
Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Hoover Will Not Visit the Wheat Belt On His Vacation



Litton

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Modern Methods

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 Prater No. 5 hammermill grinder with blower; slightly used A1 condition; priced to sell. Ingman Grain, Vermillion, Kans.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LATEST MODEL community marvel mill. 15-barrel capacity, complete with three stands, elevators, Cranson Cleaner, Carter Disc Separator, Tempering Conveyor and Anglo-American Bleacher. Has milled less than 500 bushels of wheat. I do not care to sell the machines separately. Will sell the above for \$750 cash, f.o.b. cars. S. D. Kauffman, Bellaire, Mich.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LIQUIDATION of all machinery of the New York city plant of the Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling Company.

PARTIAL LIST—102 Allis-Chalmers 10x36" style "A" double roller mills; 3 Allis-Chalmers 9x24" style "A" double roller mills; 40 Allis-Chalmers universal bolters, 72x77"; 1 No. 86 Wolf sifter, 32 sieves; 32 No. 3 1/2 Allis-Chalmers centrifugal reels; 4 Humphrey manlifts; 50 Howes barrel and bag packers; 6 Richardson automatic grain scales, up to 5 bushels; 1 Fairbanks 500 bushel hopper beam scale; 12 Apelt wheat heaters; 50 Prinz & Rau dust collectors; 25 motors, 3/60/220-v, 1/2-h.p. to 200-h.p.; thousands of feet of screw conveyor 6" to 16" screw, steel and wood housing; hundreds of bucket elevators 5" to 21", rubber and canvas belts; 30-ton manila transmission rope, 1" to 2"; complete power plant. Send for latest list; arrange to inspect.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
14-17 Park Row, New York City Barclay 0600

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND-HAND 24" Roberts hammer mills, complete with collector and piping, for sale cheap. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Two Dodge wood split pulleys 36" diam. by 10" face; 1 solid iron pulley 24" diam. by 10" face, 2 1/2" bore; 1 40 h.p. clutch pulley 24" diam. by 10" face, 2-3/16" bore; 1 40 h.p. Dodge friction clutch 2-3/16" bore; 1 Strong-Scott flexible coupling 2-3/16" bore, 40 h.p.; 1 adjustable post hanger for 2-3/16" shaft, P.O.; 2 plain bearing pillow blocks for 2-3/16" shaft; 1-25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine. All articles priced to sell as we have no use for them. Address Zollner's Feed Mill, Waterville, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 49 Clipper cleaner; Hess and Huhn grain driers; wheat and corn scourers, all makes and sizes; 2 and 3 pair high roller mills; 1 monitor oat clipper; 1 Prinz oat separator; exact weight scales, 8 oz. to 250 lbs.; 2 and 4 bu. Fairbanks automatic scales; hopper and platform scales; 1 new airblast car loader; 1 new No. 2 and 3 hammer mills; 1 bag piler; 1 new Humphrey man lift; 1000 lbs. and one-ton vertical and horizontal batch mixers; elevator cups, all sizes; elevators, all sizes; corn cutters; corn crackers and graders; oat crushers; 20, 22, 24 in. motor driven Monarch attrition mills; 1 rotex sifter; 1 vibrometer packer; 20", 26", 36" and 40" water wheels; water wheel governors; French burr mills; new and used belting; corn shellers. We have complete equipment for grain elevators, corn meal mills, feed and flour mills. Our prices are less. Write before purchasing elsewhere. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ONE 20' by 78", 250-h.p. Brownell boiler for sale. Write Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Company, Bowling Green, Ohio.

STANDARD SEED and grain cleaner in good condition for sale; complete at less than half price. Write B. B. Anderson, Estherville, Ia.

A BARGAIN—8 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, elevator cup belt and cups, belting, shafting, pulleys, rope drive, log dump, etc. Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Mitchell, S. D.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Hess pneumatic drier for sale. Used one season; 7,500 bushel capacity. Also Frost 80-h.p. boiler. All in good condition. Now is the time to install for fall operation. Roy E. Taylor, Hudson, Ill.

AT BARGAIN—One Invincible dustless double receiving grain separator No. 7 for sale. Will accept any reasonable offer as must move at once. Also one Howe 40,000 pound hopper scale. Make us an offer or write for information. Jackson Grain Company, Tampa, Fla.

MACHINES WANTED

SECOND HAND car puller wanted for 7-8 cars country elevator. Krotter Company, Imperial, Nebr.

A GOOD second-hand seed cleaner wanted, prefer a clipper, about 147 size. Address Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., Ipava, Ill.

A GOOD second-hand seed and grain cleaner wanted, with a good capacity; a No. 39 Clipper Cleaner is desirable. G. G. Davis, Tipton, Ind.

WE ARE IN IMMEDIATE need of a John Deere Sheller, either number five or number nine, and if you are interested write us what you have and quote us your best price. Wisconsin Pop Corn Company, Waterloo, Wis.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

A Brilliant Idea (?)



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First the Farm Board tried to put up the price of wheat, bought a great deal of it, interfering with the normal sales, and prices went down.

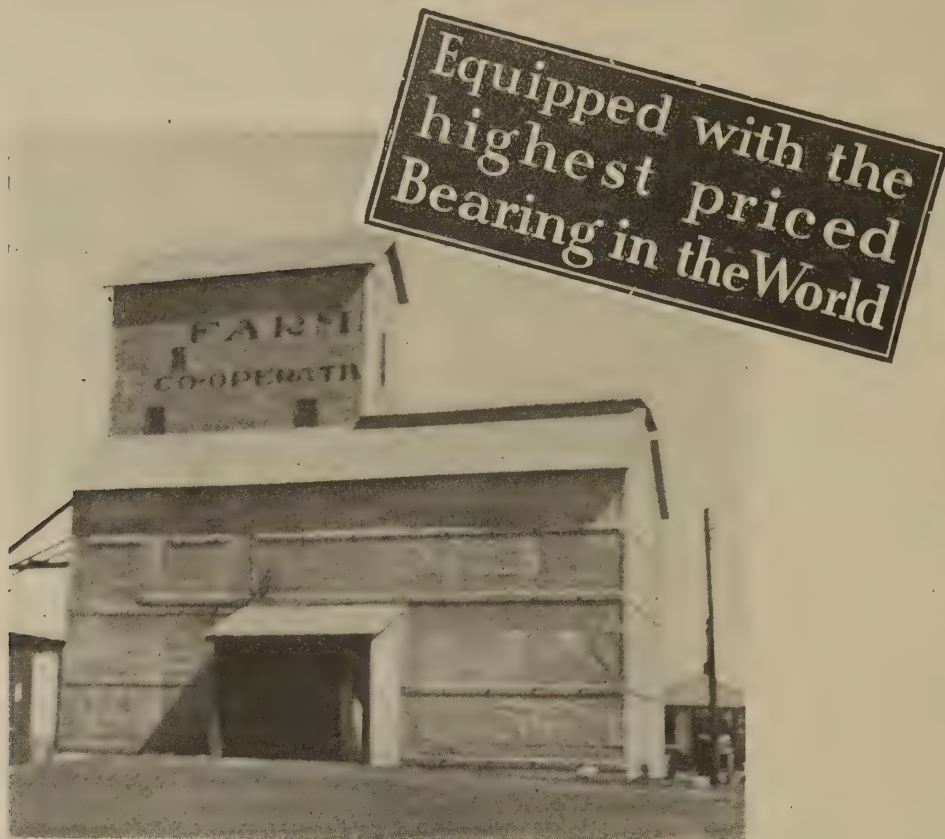
Now the Farm Board says to farmers: "The trouble with you is, you raise too much wheat. Don't raise so much, and the price will go up."

The farmer, in his mind's eye, sees the Argentine, Canada, Russia, delighted at the suggestion.

He wonders how the automobile or radio manufacturer would feel if the Government said to him: "We propose to give you relief by cutting down the size of your business. Make half as many machines and you'll have half as little trouble selling them."

ANOTHER OPERATOR IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

THE DUNBAR GRAIN COMPANY



“A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.” THE OPINION OF OPERATORS EVERYWHERE ON SKF

THREE years ago, The Dunbar Grain Co. elevator at Wellsford, Kansas, was equipped with SKF Ball Bearings and the owner says, “Since that time we have not had a warm bearing.” This is typical of the results secured by thousands of grain elevator operators throughout the country. But the advantages of SKF Bearings go beyond the reduction of bearing failures and fire hazard.

Mr. W. L. Dunbar goes on to say, “Since last replenishing the grease in SKF Ball Bearings we have received over 125,000 bushels. A few days ago we examined the bearings on the fastest moving shaft and found them in perfect condition. No need of additional grease. However, we shall give attention to every bearing before the new crop begins to move.

“We have found that SKF Ball Bearings also show an appreciable saving of electric current.”

And there you have the whole story of SKF performance in the grain elevator field. No worry of fire hazard, no bearing trouble Reduction of maintenance and power consumption.

Modernizing your elevator with SKF Ball Bearings is an easy job. Just take a few minutes to give us the details of your layout and we'll submit recommendations without obligation. Incidentally, most operators have found that a change over to SKF pays for itself in two years or less. After that SKF will be earning profits for you year after year.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD

Means just this

SKF
Ball and Roller Bearings

That the operators whose elevator is illustrated above preferred to pay more for their bearings and less for servicing or replacing them. They preferred to pay a higher price in the beginning than many times this higher price in the end. And, finally, they preferred to economize by using SKF bearings because they are made to do their job, not to fit a price list.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the
Grain World, formerly
the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 13, 1930

BY THIS TIME it is beginning to dawn upon our leading farm relievers that the passing of the Agricultural Marketing Act did not automatically repeal the law of supply and demand.

THE TREND toward heavier car loading is apparent in the arrivals at Kansas City, where the Missouri state inspection department reports the receipt of a car containing over 2,600 bus.

HOT SPARKS from passing locomotives are burning many black spots in the dry, brown fields of the drouth stricken districts. The removal of all weeds and rubbish from about your elevator will reduce the chance of the sparks starting another fire.

AN OIL station as a side line frequently offers a golden opportunity to the grain elevator operator usually located on the best traveled road. In planning the filling station it is well to keep it far enough removed from the grain elevator to minimize the fire hazard.

THE THREE grain firms at Kanawha, Iowa, including the farmers elevator company, have joined in a notice that no grain will be taken for storage; and that "all grain left with us will be considered sold at our bid date of delivery if no other arrangements have been made." Dealers at many other points could join in this correct business policy with advantage both to themselves and to their patrons.

THERE are doubtless some members of the Farm Board who would be glad to have expunged from the record some of the predictions so confidently made last winter and are doubtless more or less incensed that these things are now being brought back to plague them.

REDUCING the acreage of wheat and cotton so as to help the Farm Board to dispose of its large holdings of these commodities without a loss, does not seem to appeal to the farmers of the Southwest. They did not expect to be called upon to help the Board dispose of its accumulated stock and resent being called a hog because they hesitate.

THERE ARE SOME CRITICS of the Farm Board who are saying that it is deliberately refusing to attempt to boost the price of wheat just now, in order to force the winter wheat farmers to cut their acreage. It attempted to "stabilize" prices when they were about 30 cents a bushel higher than they are now, but couldn't do it and is apparently afraid to tackle the job again.

IT ISN'T SAFE to make future purchases or sales and depend upon the new freight rates that are supposed to go into effect on Oct. 1, for profits. The new tariffs are supposed to be in the Commission's files at least 20 days before the above date and tariff experts say it will be physically impossible to compile them in so short a time, even if the carriers decide not to fight the order.

DOWN IN BRAZIL they are considering the propriety of destroying several million bags of coffee in order to reduce the surplus. Out in Nebraska, farmers are said to be using wheat as stock feed, and there are rumors to the effect that corn may again be used as fuel in some sections of the west, if prices during the next four months continue their downward trend. Why does the Farm Board refuse to export our surplus?

ANOTHER SCHEME is now to be worked to force the farmers to join the pools. This time it is the announcement that only those drouth stricken farmers who do join will be helped financially by the Government. This is certainly the most contemptible plan thus far evolved. It would be just as legitimate to tell the farmers they must join some particular church or lodge, or even some particular political party.

THE POLITICIANS and agitators especially interested in the farmers vote have again turned to the railroads for a reduction in freight rates on grain as a means of alleviating agricultural distress in the drouth-stricken districts. Previous temporary reductions in times of stress have not proved helpful to grain producers, but have upset shipping contracts and schedules. The repeal of a lot of useless appropriation laws would help all taxpayers, including the grain growers. What the farmers need now is rain and lower temperatures, not charity from the rail carriers. In the absence of green pastures ground feed must be provided.

NOTHING thus far done by the Farm Board or the marketing agencies organized by it, or by the Canadian pools has been of any assistance in sustaining wheat prices. Wouldn't it be a good time to give the speculative trade a somewhat freer hand just to see what might happen?

INDIRECT routing of drafts by the local banker may cause the shipper of grain loss thru demurrage while the documents are in transit. A word of caution from the dealer to the banker informing him of the importance of prompt arrival of the B/L may be all that is necessary.

CONTINUING their steps to resist the efforts of the North American governments to push up the price of wheat the governments of France and Germany are developing their own resources. The French government is considering a bill to extend credit for the purchase of farm machinery and equipment.

BURNED over sections of thousands of fields of drouth stricken regions adjoining railroads of Ohio and Indiana testify to the fire starting quality of the sparks being emitted by passing locomotives. Especially do owners of elevators, covered with wood shingles, owe it to themselves to install an extra supply of fire extinguishers and to join with other citizens in employing a night watchman lest the town be burned while they sleep. The drouth has greatly reduced the supply of water and increased the fire hazard of all wood buildings.

GETTING NEW CUSTOMERS is a necessity for every successful business enterprise. Old ones die, or they permanently drop out of the market, or they may even become offended and buy elsewhere, the result being a continuous shrinkage in volume of trade unless new buyers take their place. Keeping the old customers, however, is more important than securing new ones. They are the life blood of every successful enterprise and every effort should be made to hold them. An ever increasing number of business executives are adopting "the customer is always right" policy and they are finding it a profitable investment.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS of the Farm Board, who are insistent in their demand that our farmers cut wheat production to domestic requirements, are just as insistent that a similar program is not good for our cotton growers. Does that mean that the cotton planters are efficient while the wheat producers are not, or does it mean that the Board members feel that our cotton will not meet as keen competition in the world's markets as our wheat? Well; the opportunities for foreign cotton acreage expansion are enormous, and it has just been announced that rayon can be made and sold at a price that makes it the keenest possible competitor of cotton. If we cannot compete in the world's markets it would seem to be high time for us to quit boasting about our phenomenal efficiency.

ARBITRATION as a means of adjusting differences has been wonderfully successful. In the New York City Tribunals alone in 1929, 344 cases were submitted to arbitration and in only four were appeals made to the courts. In three of the cases appealed the courts upheld the arbitrators' awards and one case is still pending.

ONE OF THE FARM PAPERS is now suggesting that the government issue several billions of dollars in bonds, and buy up millions of acres of marginal lands in various sections of the country. The opportunities for graft in such a proposal may well be seen when one considers only 3 of the hundreds of questions that would be involved, and they are: Just what is "marginal" land? What is land, from which no profit can be made, really worth? What would be done with the land thus purchased?

IT SEEMS STRANGE that just now when there are said to be surpluses of numerous agricultural products, and the Farm Board is urging decreased production of several, that Congress should be urging the passage of a Muscle Shoals bill, containing a provision requiring the production of immense quantities of fertilizers. Why use fertilizers at all? Why try to improve either the quantity or the quality of farm products? Why use improved machinery? Why fight weeds and other farm pests? Why have agricultural colleges? In fact, why strive in any way to grow bigger and better crops, when "it is the surplus that drags the farmer down?"

EVIDENCE available seems to point to the ownership of the Rural Grain Co. by the Farmers National Grain Corp. In the light thereof it would seem that the latter should assume the obligations incurred by its wayward subsidiary. The advertising of the Rural Grain Co., radio talks and addresses before groups by some directors, officers and paid talkers of both companies, left the definite thought that the Rural Grain Co. was owned outright by the Farmers National Grain Corp. A cross section of the opinion of the country and terminal trade in the territory solicited by the agents of the Rural Grain Co. is unanimous in the thought that this ownership was frequently claimed.

IF THE FARMERS, either through the Agricultural Marketing Act, or some other plan hatched out by the politicians do eventually get higher prices for wheat, corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, livestock, dairy products, etc., will they spend some of their added profit for fertilizer, improved machinery, better sires and a dozen other things which make for increased production, or will they bundle the family into the car and take a "six months" vacation? To ask such a question is to answer it. The good farmers will strive to increase their profits, and the poor ones will want to see how fast they can "burn up" what they may have already made. The farmers are human, and that is the way of the world.

The Farm Board's Contradictions

One glaring defect of the Government's so-called "Farm Relief" program is that it has not provided practical relief for any of the real grain growers. Some consideration has been given to wheat, but the cause of the growers has been greatly injured and not helped one penny's worth.

The enactment of the "Agricultural Marketing Act" was welcomed with loud acclaim by the politicians and farm agitators as a guaranteed panacea for all farm ills, and the farmers instead of studying their market and surveying the changes effected by the Eighteenth Amendment, the automobile, the tractor and the keep thin campaign accepted the law as a promise of higher prices and increased their wheat acreages to take advantage of it.

The confident Farm Board, overlooking the fact that many countries were actively interested in the production of wheat, stupidly attempted to peg the price at a figure away above that prevailing in the world's markets, with the natural result that all wheat growers and especially those of the U. S. were encouraged to produce more wheat. All were eager to participate in the "relief" afforded by the pegged price. After thus encouraging the world's growers to increase their production, the fickle Farm Board turned right around and now hysterically appeals to U. S. wheat growers to reduce their acreages so that the price will go up. Each U. S. farmer thinking that some of his neighbors may comply with the Board's request will apply himself to the production of more wheat and the farsighted wheat producers of other countries believing that the persistent demands of the U. S. Government's officials will be complied with, will bend every effort to increase their own production, so the real result of the Board's campaign will be anything but a reduction in acreage.

Altho the Farm Board was organized under a "marketing act" it has bot and is holding many million bushels of wheat in storage. The purchase was made in hope of boosting prices, but holding the immense stock of wheat in the market's show windows has exercised a most depressing influence on prices because no one doubts that the Board will avail itself of every opportunity to unload its wheat elephant with the least loss possible. Naturally all buyers are extremely cautious.

In the beginning, all the champions of the Farm Board appealing to the farmers for its support misrepresented, maligned and traduced the so-called "gamblers, speculators and middlemen," who for eighty years have been marketing grain on a smaller margin than any other commodity handled in modern commerce. The Board's subsidiaries have dealt extensively in futures and never hesitated to take a handling charge on wheat entrusted to them greatly in excess of margins obtained by the grain merchandisers who preceded them.

Now the chairman admits it was never the

intention of the Board to try to displace the existing marketing facilities. At best the agitators have succeeded only in throwing a lot of dust in the farmers' eyes and instead of affording any real relief the inconsistent policies of the Board have brot grief to the wheat growers that even a national drought cannot entirely alleviate.

It is time for the politicians to recognize that the Government has made an expensive mess of its experiment in the marketing of agricultural products.

What Is Your Reaction?

If you go down into the city to buy a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes, or an overcoat, what is it that determines the store to which you go? Is it an advertisement in the paper, an attractive window display, an up-to-date store interior, or is it the memory of the proprietor or of some clerk in some particular store, who is a friend of yours and who can be depended upon to see that you get what you want and at a price that is right?

Well: the use of advertising space is necessary not only for securing new customers, but also as a constant reminder to old ones. Attractive windows and modern store furnishings are important. Other things being anywhere near equal, however, the store that is run by some one you know well enough to call "Joe," or "Tom," is the one you go to, to make your purchases. That, at least, is the determining factor, with 99 men out of every hundred.

Furthermore, if you attempt to trade with some stranger, you do not understand his peculiarities and he does not understand yours, and it takes you longer to get waited on. You may even walk out without buying, because the inherent merit of what was shown you, was not properly explained, or because you did not see exactly what you thought you wanted, and the salesman, because he did not know you and your tastes, could not please you with what he showed you.

If "Joe" was waiting on you, he would know, and the sale would be quickly made, and you would be satisfied, because you would know that he wouldn't misrepresent things to you and that if there were hidden defects, he could be depended upon to make proper adjustments.

If these are your reactions when you go to buy clothing or shoes, isn't it pretty safe to say that they are the reactions of farmer "Jones," when he is in the market for feeds, coal, fertilizer or any of the other side-lines you have for sale? Would he come to your place, to buy, if he counted you as one of his very best friends and a man who could be depended upon to do business fairly and squarely?

HIGH PROTEIN and low moisture content assure the new spring wheat crop a glad welcome from millers and warehousemen.

Our Export Grain Trade

Europe has long been dependent upon the fertile fields of new lands for foodstuffs, and her rapid increase in population permits no reduction in her demands upon lands having grain to spare. Her hungry millions have long provided a ready market for the grain growers of North America, and so long as men eat and drink Europe will continue to import much of its food. That this food will be bought in the cheapest market is not to be doubted, and America, the home of mass production, will meet the competition of other grain producing lands just as she has for the last hundred years.

The farm owners will not permit their lands to lie idle even tho the Farm Board persists in its ill-advised request for a reduction in the acreage sown to wheat. Instead of abandoning the production of wheat in which they have been remarkably successful, their enterprise will stimulate the cultivation of land known to be well suited to the production of wheat and to a definite reduction in the cost of such production in order to meet the competition of other, exporting countries.

Up to the present, wheat is the only grain upon which the Farm Board has cast its withering influence, and doubtless the Board will be a thing of the past before any other grains are even considered.

If North America is to continue to supply grain to Europe, we must continue to maintain commodious depots at our seaports for storing our surplus, so as to be in position to take advantage quickly of any unexpected development in European markets. Then too the rapid increase in the number and tonnage of ocean going vessels sailing between Europe and North America provides many new opportunities for grain to be taken cross the Atlantic as ballast, especially if a supply is always obtainable for quick loading.

All of the modern grain elevators now expediting the loading of grain into ocean going vessels at the seaports of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Coast are owned and operated by harbor commissions or rail carriers and have one small charge for their various services to all who wish to employ their facilities. These public houses for storing and handling grain for export expeditiously fosters our foreign trade far more than anything yet done by our Farm Board. Fortunately for grain producers the politicians have not attempted to interfere with the use of these convenient facilities by all exporters, so courageous promoters of our

foreign grain trade are still searching the European markets for buyers. That they will continue despite any temporary barriers the Farm Board may erect is most certain. Their experience in the business and their European connections make it the easiest opportunity for the successful employment of their capital. Any study of our export grain trade, its conditions and opportunities must bring the positive conviction that so long as Europe demands more food, our enterprising farmers will produce it and our exporters will push its sale regardless of what the politicians recommend.

What Becomes of the Manager?

When the Board of Directors of an elevator vote to join the pool, what becomes of the manager? Does he still have a position of great responsibility where his knowledge of the grain business is a most valuable asset or does he become merely a receiving and shipping clerk?

This is a question that looms large for many men out in the country and it is one for which there is apparently but one answer.

Of course farmers who are not members of the pool can market through that organization, but if they don't join, it is safe to say they have very definite prejudices against the whole thing and will sell to the independent dealer. That means that about the only grain taken in, will come from the members and as they are under agreement to dispose of their grain, no solicitation, no friendships and no superior service is needed.

Under the circumstances brains and personality of a high type, are not at all necessary.

In disposing of the grain that is brought in, a similar condition obtains. The manager of a country station must ship to the regional or state marketing agency, or upon its order, and about the only thing he needs to do is to advise the proper official as to how much grain he has on hand, and when shipping instructions are received, order the car, see that it is filled, make out a B/L, and give the railroad agent such routing instructions as have been transmitted to him from headquarters. No marketing ability is called for; freight rates are a forgotten quantity, and he doesn't have to think about either overcharge or loss and damage claims. Managing a country station, under such circumstances, necessitates the employment of a twenty-five dollar a week clerk, and not a manager.

Tipster Convicted of Fraud

Harry C. Schauble, of Kansas City, Mo., who was convicted some time ago of fraudulent use of the mails, and took an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has had his sentence re-affirmed, the evidence of his guilt being overwhelming. He was convicted on every one of the 7 counts.

Schauble ran his enterprise under the name "Investors Daily Guide" and pretended to sell so-called "Advance Guarantees," "Decline Guarantees" and "Spread Guarantees," being his chosen designation for puts and calls on wheat.

The customer would pay to the appellant, through this so-called Investors' Guide, and through submanagers and employees designated by appellant, \$12.50 for an "Advance Guarantee," or a "Decline Guarantee," and twenty-five dollars for a "Spread Guarantee." A "Spread Guarantee" includes both an "Advance" and a "Decline" in one contract. Upon receipt of the money appellant would issue to the patron a contract, usually effective for a seven-day period, and dealing with 10,000 bushels of grain. In this contract he agreed to pay the customer one cent per bushel for each cent the market fluctuated above the price specified in "Advance Guarantees," or below the price specified in a "Decline Guarantee," during the contract period. Of course a "Spread Guarantee" covered both rise and fall in the same contract. This specified price, above or below which the market might fluctuate with profit to the customer, was fixed by appellant and was supposed to be set with respect to the market price on the day the contract was issued.

Schauble fixed the arbitrary prices in the "Guarantees" so far away that there would be no probability of the market fluctuating to such a point that there would be any profit.—40 Fed. (2d) 363.

Test Suit on Exchange Rules

The Nebraska Legislature having re-enacted the statute against discrimination in weighing rules by exchanges Attorney-General C. A. Sorensen on July 28 filed suit in the district court at Omaha to enjoin the Omaha Grain Exchange from collecting charges for weighing grain, for the purpose, he states, of getting a decision on the merits of the law.

The law is of doubtful validity, as it attempts to prevent an organization of merchants from conducting their own business in their own way. The Exchange, under the old law, sought an injunction restraining its enforcement, but lost on a technicality.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Wabash 23346 passed thru Olive Branch, Ill., on the Illinois Central on a thru train at 9:15 a. m., Aug. 7, going south and leaking wheat.—W. F. Wilbourn, sec'y W. W. Wilbourn & Co.

A. T. & S. F. 45764 was leaking badly while being switched July 9 at Big Bow, Kan.—R. E. Cheers, Ernst-Davis Commission Co.

A. T. & S. F. 25776 was leaking badly as it passed thru Guthrie, Okla., July 10.—Logan Co. Mill & Grain Co.

Aspiration

SAD is the day for any man when he becomes absolutely satisfied with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds that he is doing; when there ceases to be forever beating at the doors of his soul a desire to do something larger which he feels and knows he was meant and intended to do.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Using Blotters for Germination Test?

Grain Dealers Journal: It is my understanding that with the use of blotters one can make a fairly accurate seed germination test. Just what method is used in making the test?—P. O. Denton.

Ans.: Paper toweling now is recommended for the seed tests, and the method is illustrated and described fully on pages 408 and 409 of the Journal for Mar. 26, 1930, by a seed analyst.

Disposition of Oat Hulls?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are thinking of installing an oat huller, but the disposition of the hulls presents quite a problem.

Would it be practical to build a furnace similar to a cob burner and burn them?

It is evident they would have to be burned as fast as they are conveyed to the burner because they pack too firmly to burn readily. The experience of others would be appreciated.—E. L. Bruce & Son, Greene, Ia.

Ans.: Oat hulls do not burn readily on account of their low combustible content, high mineral and moisture, making it impracticable to burn them in any cob burner or similar furnace.

The Quaker Oats Co. burns the hulls successfully with a good draft, but this is because the hulls are from kiln-dried oats.

An outlet might be provided if farmers could be persuaded to haul the hulls away from the elevator to be mixed in with manure for fertilizer.

Illinois Landlords' Lien Law?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can the Journal inform us, if under the Illinois statutes and decisions a bona fide purchaser of grain without notice from the landlord is exempt from the landlord's lien? Is the recording of the lease sufficient notice?

Is written notice from the landlord necessary to establish his claim?—Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: A bona fide purchaser is exempt. The fact that the dealer knows the seller is a tenant is a sufficient notice.

Written notice from the landlord is not necessary to establish his claim.

From a paper read by Attorney N. H. Camp before the Grain Dealers Ass'n, on landlords' lien, several years ago, we take the following, relating to Illinois:

The Illinois statute provides, "that every landlord shall have a lien upon the crops grown or growing upon the demised premises for the rent thereof, whether the same is payable wholly or in part in money or specific articles of property or products of the premises, or labor, and also for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease. Such lien shall continue for the period of six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises were demised."

There have been numerous decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court under this law, which, in the main, have been very favorable to the landlord. The court has held that this lien is independent of the landlord's right to distrain for rent, which, under the Illinois statute, he has a right to do not only when rent is due, but also in case the tenant attempts to sell the grain or abandon the premises, or shall in any manner endanger the lien of the landlord upon the crops for the rent agreed to be paid. This lien has been held to be paramount to all other liens or claims unless waived by the landlord, or unless he does not enforce it within the proper time.

In nearly every case brought under this statute against the grain dealer to recover the value of the grain which he purchased from the tenant, it has been alleged and proved that the dealer knew that the grain came from the landlord's premises, and that the seller was a tenant upon such premises. It was not attempted to hold the pur-

chaser liable for the value of such grain without charging him with either actual or constructive knowledge of the facts, until in the case of *Harding vs. Finney* (136 Ill. 573) the question was raised as to "whether or not a bona fide purchaser, without notice of crops grown on rented premises, for a valuable consideration, is protected in law," or, as was stated by counsel for the landlord, "does the statutory lien of the landlord on the crops hold against the purchaser of the crop from the tenant, who purchased within the six months named by the statute, but whose purchase, however, is in good faith for value, without actual notice of the existence of the facts contemplated by the provisions of the statute creating the lien," and it was attempted in that case to get a decision from the Supreme Court giving the landlord a right of action against a bona fide purchaser for such crops purchased by him.

The facts in that case, briefly stated, were that George F. Harding, a resident of Chicago, made a lease in writing to a man by the name of Klien of a quarter of a section of land in Douglas County for one year from March 1, 1886, at the cash rental of \$480, payable on or before the first of January, next following, and providing among other things that the crops should not be removed until the rent was paid. In August and December of 1886 a firm of grain dealers at Tuscola, about three miles from the farm, purchased from the tenant certain oats and corn raised upon the premises to the value of \$227.16, and paid him therefor in good faith, and without any notice that he was a tenant or that the grain had been raised on demised premises, or that any rent was unpaid. About the first of January, 1887, Klien, the tenant, left the farm and county, wholly insolvent, and with \$380 of the rent unpaid.

The landlord brought the suit in October of 1887 in assumpsit against the firm of grain dealers for the value of the grain purchased by them, and obtained a judgment, which judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Court. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the law governing this class of cases as laid down by the decisions of various states was fully discussed.

Among other things the Supreme Court says: "It would seem to have been within legislative contemplation that the tenant had a right to sell the crops, reserving enough to satisfy his landlord's rent. But be this as it may, it is apparent that the landlord has the ready means of protecting his lien and securing himself against loss by the sale and removal of the crop, by the exercise of ordinary diligence and oversight. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that the purchaser of the crop, after its severance and at a distance from the demised premises, is without such means of protection. It is a familiar principle that bona fide purchasers are favorites of the law, and the policy has ever been to protect them."

The court holds that the landlord has no right of property in the crop, and no right to its possession, and hence cannot maintain a suit except an action on the case for a fraudulent act intended to impair the landlord's security. "The gist of the right of recovery in this case," says the court, "is the wrongful or tortious act of the defendant (that is, the grain dealer) or the omission of some legal duty, in consequence of which injury has resulted to the plaintiff." In that case it was held that there was no fraudulent act, no knowledge of the lien of the landlord, or any intention to deprive him of his security, or to do any wrongful act, but was a purchase in good faith and for value from the tenant, who is not only the owner of the property, but clothed with the indicia of ownership.

The decisions of the lower courts were reversed, and this case may be considered as establishing the law that where the dealer purchases grain without knowing, or having the means of knowing, that the grain came from demised premises, and that there is a probability of the landlord's lien upon the grain, he is protected in such purchase.

In surmise that some one may inquire who is a bona fide purchaser without notice, I will add that it is the common doctrine that whatever is sufficient to put the purchaser upon inquiry, is good notice of whatever the inquiry would have disclosed, and therefore

if the dealer has knowledge of any fact that would raise a suspicion in the mind of a prudent business man that the landlord has a lien upon the grain for his rent, he should make due inquiry as to whether or not the rent has been paid, and not purchase the grain without the consent of the landlord.

Law in Illinois on Storing Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the law in Illinois on storing grain in country elevators?—Ray Hufford, Milford, Ill.

Ans.: The Illinois Commerce Commission is not attempting to regulate the country elevators. Its predecessor, the Illinois Public Utilities Commission did issue a complete set of regulations to govern elevator operators who stored grain for others, but the law provided no penalties, so it can not be enforced. It is a dead letter.

Grain stored in country elevators for others is subject to the general laws governing the storage of other commodities with regard to the liability of the warehouseman for any breach of duty.

Liability for Injury on Manlift?

Grain Dealers Journal: During the spring while our elevator was closed on account of light receipts of grain small boys, we have since learned, would pry open a small door that was nailed shut, crawl under the driveway and get into the elevator to play.

A man we had doing some repair work locked the main doors, but left the small door open, on quitting work for the day. This small door was used only when greasing a bearing on a shaft.

Three boys got into the elevator thru the small door. One got into the manlift, was carried to the top and thrown off and killed by the fall. The parents of the small boys knew they were getting into the elevator, but made no effort to stop the practice. We did not know of their trespassing. Are we liable for damages?—Norris & Austin.

Ans.: The owner of a building owes no duty to a trespasser and even if the building was open the owner would not be liable for the injury if he did not know a minor was attempting to use the manlift. If the child was invited into the building by an employee, agent or manager the owner would not be liable, since the man in charge was acting beyond his authority. Following are a few decisions by the courts on suits for damages due to injury on manlifts:

Whether a manlift in a grain elevator was so accessible and attractive to children as to come within the doctrine of the turntable cases was for the jury. The test of liability for the maintenance of a dangerous appliance or attractive nuisance to children is not so much its location at or near a public place, as its easy accessibility to children and the knowledge of the owner that they resort to it for play.—*Brendenberg v. Equity Co-op. Exchange*, Supreme Court of Minnesota. 199 N. W. Rep. 570.

Owner of the premises is not liable for injuries suffered by one while riding on a manlift in a grain elevator on a Sunday afternoon when the building was not open to the public, and when the servant who invited the injured person to enter was acting beyond the scope of his authority in so doing.—*Holmgren v. Red Lake Falls Milling Co.* Supreme Court of Minnesota. 210 N. W. Rep. 1,000. This case was fully reported in the *Grain Dealers Journal* Vol. 58, page 102.

During the absence of the elevator manager on an errand for 15 minutes a boy of 7 climbed off a wagon driven to the elevator to get coal and got into the elevator and was found with his leg broken, under the manlift. The lower court gave judgment for \$3,500, but the Supreme Court of Utah reversed this, stating that "The dangerous instrument was not exposed to public view nor easily accessible to children but was inclosed in a building. The place was not a haunt where children were accustomed to congregate and play."—255 Pac. Rep. 436. For a full report of this case see the *Grain Dealers Journal* Vol. 58, page 657.

Airplanes were used by the Urmston Grain Co. to distribute the Urmee News and 20,000 handbills to farmers in the vicinity of the company's elevators at Orestes, Dundee, Frankton, Galveston and Camden, Ind.

Tactics of Illinois Grain Corporation Exposed

R. B. Orndorff, vice pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, from his office at Bloomington, Ill., on July 30 sent out the following letter to members, exposing the attempts by the government pool promoters to grab for themselves the already organized farmers elevators under a contract that binds the farmers hand and foot and guarantees them nothing substantial in return. Mr. Orndorff writes:

Some time ago I gave to you an explanation of the situation at Cissna Park—the attempt to gain control of that company by the I. A. A. through its subsidiary, the Illinois Grain Corporation, and its promotional department, with the results as stated at that time of the thorough defeat for the I. A. A. and a victory for the stockholders of the Cissna Park Co-operative Grain and Supply Company.

Much has happened since that time. The same group of promoters have been centering their efforts in McLean County with the following results:

At Randolph, Ill., a stockholders' meeting was held July 16, 1930, for the purpose of voting on whether they should enter into the Illinois Grain Corporation and invest their money in the purchase of that stock. The vote when taken resulted in 55 ballots against and 33½ in favor.

It was unfortunate for the scheme of the I. A. A. that one of the Randolph stockholders was present at the caucus held in Bloomington prior to the annual Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting held in Peoria in February. He was familiar with their plans and ambitions to purloin the State Ass'n. He was one of the many who the I. A. A. promoters coached and instructed in regard to their plans to effect their theft. He knew them and knew their tactics. He was not only disgusted but was thoroly aroused.

A similar stockholders' meeting was held at Heyworth, Ill., a few days later on July 19, to consider the same proposition and resulted in a vote of 64 against and 22 in favor. Almost three to one being opposed to the marauding tactics of the I. A. A.

For some time past the I. A. A. thru the Illinois Grain Corporation, its subsidiary, have made most strenuous efforts with insidious propaganda, unfair and dishonest statements to the stockholders of the Stanford Grain Co. for a master stroke.

A stockholders' meeting was held July 24, 1930. It was voted down by a score of 82 for and 233 against or nearly three to one, the same as at Heyworth.

At Stanford the I. A. A. was ably represented by Mr. George Metzger, secretary, and was assisted by Mr. Fahrnkopf. One of the things which most disconcerted and embarrassed these I. A. A. leaders was the insistence of the stockholders that the contract of the Illinois Grain Corporation with the elevators should be read and explained. Most naturally they hesitated in doing so, for it was their contract and naturally one would not expect it to confer favor other than upon the Illinois Grain Corporation. This contract and the discussion of the same caused quite a degree of merriment and more or less sarcastic comments. The stockholders sensed that they were being bound hand and foot and sold down the river—that they were being compelled to affiliate themselves with this institution, the Illinois Grain Corporation, and forced to turn over to them property worth from \$50,000.00 to \$75,000.00. The result of the ballot was a foregone conclusion.

No sane group of stockholders will tolerate either the tactics or the policy of these would be "Farmer Saviours," whether they come in the guise of the Illinois Grain Corporation, Farmers' Union or what have you.

Some time ago the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n made a statement privately and also to the press that Stanford, Heyworth, Randolph, and Cissna Park and many others had joined the Illinois Grain Corporation. These statements were without any foundation of facts. Not one Farmers' Elevator has seen fit to affiliate itself in any manner whatsoever that has first had the opportunity to be thoroly conversant and fully informed relative to the plans and purposes of the corporation. No group of sound business men would delegate the operation and control of their property to any group of inexperienced promoters.

The I. A. A. thru its representatives and thru the Illinois Grain Corporation have made slanderous and malicious statements

relative to farmer elevator stockholders, directors and managers. They have criticized the efficiency of the present system when they know full well that the farmers' elevators have been the most successful and efficient co-operative enterprise that this world has ever known. There can be but one answer to all of this—the success of the farmers' elevator has been so great as to warrant the jealousy and cupidity of the promotional minded group.

Honor and business decency is the policy of the farmers' elevator.

These promoters of the I. A. A. are not yet through. They will continue in their efforts to disrupt and control farmers' elevators. This office is ready at all times to assist you in protecting your company from any and all "second story workers."

Low Wheat Prices Due to Farm Board

Artificial manipulation of the market by the United States Farm Board is to blame for the present low wheat prices in the opinion of Dr. W. W. Swanson.

Dr. Swanson is the head of the department of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, chairman of the Royal Saskatchewan Commission on Immigration and Settlement, and author of a book on "Wheat."

Professor Swanson says "The recent spectacular decline in the price of wheat and other grains has had a depressing effect in the west and thruout the country at large altogether out of relation to actual underlying conditions. There appears to be no reason to believe that Great Britain and other consuming countries on the continent and elsewhere will fail again to purchase wheat in volume when the present temporary surplus has been cleared.

"Throughout the world the wheat crop does not reach the proportions of a year ago, and even the United States will have no considerable surplus above the normal.

"The real factor depressing prices at the present time is the surplus created by the past policies of the United States Farm Board. The figures issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, which are exceedingly bearish, have evidently been published with a purpose, namely, to support Mr. Legge and his associates in their campaign to curtail wheat acreage. These may be viewed with suspicion in light of the fact that the same department published equally optimistic data within the last marketing year.

"Indeed, we may say that as long as the U. S. Farm Board continues its present practice of artificially manipulating the market, buyers for export as well as for the domestic trade will be handicapped and confused, with resultant demoralizing market effects.

"The attempt to dispose of the American surplus is, therefore, the chief bearish factor operative today, and not any concerted action on the part of British millers to penalize the Canadian Wheat Pool.

"From a long time point of view, commodity prices must move to higher levels to rehabilitate the economic life not only of Canada, but of the United States. A change for the better in Canadian and United States business will occur when primary products begin to feel the effect of released buying power of huge amounts of credit and capital, now available, and which have been withdrawn from purely speculative undertakings."

Government interference in marketing of crops as an influence creating business depression and panics has proved its efficacy in coffee valorization by the government of Brazil. Wileman's Brazilian Review, Rio de Janeiro, says that the last quarter of 1929 has shown "a recession in business activity probably without a parallel in the annals of Brazil's commercial history."

Lawyers Against Marketing Act

With regard to the report of a com'te of the American Bar Ass'n against the Grain Marketing Act under which farm relief is being administered by the Farm Board, published in part on page 104 of last number of the Journal, F. Dumont Smith, chairman of the com'te, writes a Chicago newspaper as follows:

"Before drafting this report I talked with many leading lawyers and without exception, and without reference to the success or failure of the act, they agreed that the Bar Ass'n should condemn it without reservation, just as some years ago we condemned the proposal for the recall of judicial decisions and defeated it.

"To the writer it is a matter of indifference whether this experiment succeeds or fails. Indeed it would be a matter of much more apprehension if it succeeded. I think and I hope it is doomed to failure. If it is it will probably end such experimentation in business of our government.

"The truth is that we are rapidly losing the old ideals in government. We are forgetting what government is established for, for the health and liberty of the individual; it has nothing on earth to do with his prosperity and happiness; that lies with him. Under the impulse of these socialistic ideas and experiments the American people, once the most independent, self-respecting, self-supporting people in the world, is rapidly becoming a breed of mendicants. When prices are too high they want the government to lower them; when they are too low they want the government to raise them.

"Instead of supporting the government they want the government to support them. I fear we are a 'voice in the wilderness' but I assure you this com'te will continue its fight, and it will be backed by the ass'n, regardless of the result of the socialistic move.

"I have been chairman five years and in nearly every report we have attacked this tendency of the people to look to the government for everything. You are quite right that the newspapers have absolutely failed to do their duty in this matter; they have simply gone along with the tide."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 19. Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n in the Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Aug. 20. Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Hayes, Jackson, Mich.

Aug. 21-22. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 28. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n annual outing at Kingsville, Ont.

Sept. 1 and 2—The Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents of North America at Chicago.

Sept. 10-11. Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Get a Real Auto Truck Scale

Grain Dealers Journal: I have run into a couple of instances where salesmen have misrepresented a wagon scale as being an auto truck scale.

In one case the customer was told that the parts for the 10-ton wagon scale sold him for an auto truck scale, and recommended for 6-ton truck weighing, were the same as those of the 10-ton truck scale and would be interchangeable, which could hardly be true.

All of the users of genuine truck scales I have interviewed on this subject strongly recommend the largest size and capacity of real truck scale that the user can afford to install. In doing so take care of future needs.—Ed Jackson.

Even Though Farmer Never Gets any Relief, He Can Always Count on Plenty of Advice

Grain Dealers Journal: The farm problem is the "great American farmer" himself. Were he only less given to chronic kicking, there would be less of a problem. If there is to be any farm relief, one thing that must be overcome is a combination of laziness, selfishness and stubbornness on the part of the farmer. He is a victim of the erroneous assumption that the complete cure for his ills lies in legislation. The press and certain political ballyhooers have helped keep up this notion. It is another exemplification of the old proverb that "the grass is always greener in the other fellow's yard." The farmer should either obtain and use some of the same seed the other fellow is using or climb over the fence and do his feeding in the greener pasture.—Art Torkelson.

Corn Borer Inspection a Needless Burden

Grain Dealers Journal: I note a news item in the Journal of July 23rd suggestive of the federal department of Agriculture neglecting their corn borer propaganda. Well it may be that they have taken a leaf or two from the Congressional Record reports of the Mediterranean fruit fly fiasco by Hon. Will R. Wood, chairman of the appropriation committee. Or it may be that they have read the hearings before the House Agricultural Com'te on January 25, 26 and 27, 1928, also of March 27, 28 and 29, and are now seeing the handwriting on the wall.

A few days ago we had occasion to call the corn borer inspector to Sidney. During the conference with him we asked in which of the four stages of the short life of the corn borer he expected to find it in clean bulk shelled corn at this season of the year. He said in the cocoon stage.

When the taxpayers get tired of this needless burden; and the corn shippers and transportation companies feel that they have been sufficiently annoyed by the senseless inspection, they may conclude to support the movement to call a halt on this useless expense and annoyance.

I suggest that your interested readers write to their congressmen for copies of the Congressional Record of June 19, 1930, and read what chairman Will R. Wood has to say of the Fruit fly and corn borer wasteful appropriations.—E. T. Custenborder, Sidney, O.

Eat More Bread

Grain Dealers Journal: In his speech at Dodge City Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, made the remark that if anyone had an idea how to dispose of the 60,000,000 bus. of wheat that the Farm Board had on hand he would be glad to receive the information. I have an idea that could be worked out.

It has been figured out that if everyone in the United States would eat only one more slice of bread per day it would take in the course of a year 60,000,000 more bushels of wheat.

The idea would be to adopt a simple slogan such as "Eat One More Slice." Have all the broadcasting stations broadcast every day to "Eat One More Slice." Use page ads in the popular magazines and newspapers. Put an advertisement in every movie theater in the land to "Eat One More Slice." Also have the leading surgeons and doctors endorse the eating of bread, and remove the folly of leaving bread out of our diet as is done by so many today. This idea would have the backing of all farmers, bankers, millers and grain men and should be easy to put over.

We know before the war America consumed almost one bushel more wheat per capita than now, and I believe by 6 months' constant hammering at this thing it could be put over and the eating of bread made very popular. Proclaim it from everywhere "Eat One More Slice" the healthiest, cheapest food in the world today.—Al Swanson, Mgr. Co-operative Equity Exchange, Copeland, Kan.

Can Go Ahead as Usual

Grain Dealers Journal: The discriminations practiced by the Government Pool in the administration of the scandalous pegged price fiasco have passed into history, but the incubus of the purchased wheat will hang on their necks until it is all marketed and the tremendous losses totaled up. Never again, says Messrs. Legge, Hyde and McKelvie. That policy of subsidy and coercion failed in its purpose of driving the independent grain dealers out of business.

The farmer owned grain companies could see no merit in the proposition to sign away their independence for a mess of stock in new born corporations officered and controlled in the main by inexperienced men drawing big salaries and living in distant cities. They had enough experience with that sort of investments in 1919 and 1920 to last a life time.

The policy of contraction as recently preached by Messrs. Legge and Hyde throughout these western states has intensified the ill feeling engendered by the previous futile efforts to break down our old and efficient system of grain handling.

The independent grain dealers and farmer elevator companies can go ahead as usual on this crop. The co-op corporations borrowing money from the government to finance huge promotion and organization expenses cannot handle grain any cheaper than you and maintain their solvency. Chairman Legge now says you are "all right" and that our highly perfected system of grain handling, including the grain exchanges and the option markets, is worthy of respect.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Blue Sky for Wheat Farmers

Grain Dealers Journal: An Oklahoma elevator operator who sold his elevator to the pool, continued to manage it for them for a few months and later left the organization rather than continue to break faith with his patrons, disclosed some of the facts about its operation to an inquisitive party who was supposed to keep them in confidence.

The pool, he says, is a beautiful pipe dream that hopes for success just around the corner, or over the hill, or wherever success is supposed to be waiting when it is just out of reach. The long argument pool officials and promoters use to induce membership is that the pool, dealing directly with mills and exporters, cuts out the various profits taken by such middlemen as the commission houses and merchandisers.

Oklahoma pool contracts can be revoked, it seems, between March 1 and March 15 of each year thru due notice on the part of the farmer member to the pool. About the last of February of each year the pool sends out a lot of high-powered speakers who tell about the unfortunate circumstances that kept the organization from maximum efficiency in operation during the previous year and promise that success in minimum marketing costs will be achieved in the season to come. Big mass meetings of farmers are arranged for these speakers, all of whom say the same thing, in approximately the same way, manifestly having learned their addresses from a prepared paper and having been properly schooled in its delivery for some time previous to their appearance on the platform. They paint a picture, a beautiful, socialistic picture, whereby nobody makes any money except the farmers who are pool members, and the officials of the organization are looking after the business because they love to work.

It is odd how apparently intelligent farmers, who have made money from their farming operations year after year, fall for the old hooey and the promise of Elysian fields which are to blossom before them. They forget the low prices they took during the previous year, assume complete faith in the words of a verbose speaker, and return to the fold.

It is generally acknowledged that the long argument of the pool, regarding elimination of commission men and merchandisers, is a myth. Grain dealers in southwestern markets will admit they have purchased wheat and have accepted consignments from the pool and that this business has been pretty profitable. The pool office works just like a terminal grain firm, it sells where it can get the most for its wheat. Unlike a terminal grain firm, its originating is assured on a basis which will permit it to sell on a greater margin than competition would otherwise permit. Whether members sell their wheat to the daily, monthly, or annual pool, they must accept deduction of a 7c margin for the pool operations. Grain dealers have long wished they could demand and get such a margin. But competition has not permitted it.

Where the pool gets its money is a mystery. Some of it comes from the Farm Board's loaning operations, of course. It is rumored that four elevators in a western county of the state are covered by a blanket mortgage that totals nearly \$150,000, whereas the elevators are actually worth less than one-third of that sum, and that this mortgage is made to the Farm Board. But it takes large sums to bear the burden of expense which pool officials must assume to carry on their operations.

So far the pool has paid up on the elevators it bought from private grain interests, fully living up to the letter of its contracts.

Heavy expenses, growing debts, a wobbly structure built on the shifting sands of promises. Some day there is sure to be a rude reckoning. When the collapse comes what are the pool members going to get?—T. L. H.

Farm Board Breaking the West

Grain Dealers Journal: With what the Farm Board has done to the price of wheat the southwestern farmer is well started on his way to being broke. And if the southwestern farmer goes broke the southwestern country goes broke, for southwestern business men depend upon the farmers of their communities and districts for the business they do.

The bankers are beginning to get worried. Grain dealers do not require as much money to handle wheat as they do on higher prices and heavier movements. The credit of the farmers has been reduced so the bankers hardly dare take chances on loaning them very much money.

If the Farm Board continues to hold down the price of wheat, it won't need to preach voluntary reduction of wheat acreages. This country isn't good for much but wheat production, and if the price of its produce stays down we will have a heavy exodus of farmers to other parts. They can't raise wheat at a loss very long.

A lot of them are already broke.—E. E. Smith, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Coldwater, Kan.

Won Clear Record Claim on Automatic Scale Weight

Grain Dealers Journal: For several years we have been annoyed with shortages on cars of grain and when we would report to the shippers all we received from them was an assertion the full amount had been delivered to the railroad company. Frequently when we had trouble cars would reach us with the seals intact and no signs of leak or bad order.

Before doing anything about this matter we installed the best Richardson Automatic scale we could buy and after doing this we proceeded to file claim against the railroad company for these shortages, these claims of course were supported by sworn statements. We also used cards showing a complete record on each car unloaded. The railroad company declined to pay these claims and suit was brought by Leonard Hall, attorney of this city. We received judgment before a justice court and the railroad company appealed it to the corporation court. We won in this court and the claim was paid.

The Richardson Automatic Scale people were very nice to us in this law suit and sent a representative here to testify before the court as to the accuracy of our scales and we believe this had considerable bearing in our favor.

The court held that when we paid for the grain, which came B/L attached to draft, we had a right to expect the full contents of the car as there was no possible way for us to detect a shortage until after our money was paid out and car was unloaded. They also called attention to the fact that even though this grain was weighed by licensed inspector of the Weighing Bureau if the railroad company cared to do so it could verify the weights; and if it brought a car to us, for which the bill of lading and draft called for a stipulated amount that the burden rested upon them to have that amount.

The amount involved in this test case was comparatively small but it was apparent that the railroads were greatly concerned over it. They not only had their local attorney giving it diligent attention but a brief was submitted by their chief counsel. In addition to this they had caused costs to be accumulated to the extent of about \$300 which we, of course, would have been forced to pay had we lost the suit and we are satisfied in our own minds that it was done for no other purpose than to persecute us for bringing suit in case we had lost, but fortunately from our viewpoint the cost fell on them.—J. A. Goodpasture, pres. Service Mill Co., Bristol, Va.

Sugar Suffering Like Wheat

Grain Dealers Journal: We in Cuba are suffering like in the United States, as to sugar here and wheat there.

The difference is that the Cuban government did not advance a single cent on the sugar crop. Until 1920 all local bankers advanced money on sugar, but by the crash of October, 1920, all including the National Bank, were bankrupted.

We can not understand what has happened in your country, since with large stock of wheat and the new crop before the door there is no wheat for export. More than a month ago we wrote to a hundred exporters, brokers and dealers and some of them answered that they had no wheat for export, others that they never did business with Cuba. If there are big stocks why don't they sell it?—Fernandez Corredor y Cia. Lda., Havana, Cuba.

Elevator Superintendents Need An Organization

Grain Dealers Journal: Have noted with interest the various letters published in the Grain Dealers Journal in connection with the proposed organization of Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents.

Elevator Superintendents who have visited Locust Point Elevator since its construction have often mentioned the need of such an organization that would effect opportunity to discuss the many problems that are incident to handling grain, and the proposed organization of the fraternity along these lines will be helpful in many ways. It certainly will afford opportunity to discuss these problems and permit all of us to profit by the experience of others.

We are all constantly learning of new methods of handling grain, of its care, efficient methods of loading, and, above all, safety in operation. There is much that can be said on these subjects which may be of benefit to some of the operators.

I sincerely wish you every success in your efforts to bring attention to the need of such an organization. It is a thought worth while and its value to all of us is something that cannot be estimated at this time.—C. E. Wood, Supt. of Elevators, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Prepare for a Grand Party in Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal: With reference to the convention I think Chicago will give the delegates a great time. As you, of course, know we will not hold sessions in the afternoons, these afternoons being given over to play and visiting.

We have been following this practice for several years and we find that our members appreciate it. It promotes more friendly relations among the dealers and gives them no excuse for remaining away from the convention sessions because they have all afternoon and evening to enjoy themselves. I think we will have a big convention at the Chicago meeting.

Our convention will be held on October 13, 14 and 15. Columbus Day will be celebrated on Monday, Oct. 13, and the Grain Exchanges will be closed. I expect that all the Chicago people will go up to the Sherman Hotel at least all day Monday.

We always hold our meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the first three days of the week, so that the travelers to the convention can get there without losing any time. They can travel on Sunday. Even at that, practically the whole week is gone, that is, if they use Thursday to get back home.—Charles Quinn, sec'y, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, Ohio.

Southwestern Producers Storing Wheat in Spare Rooms

Grain Dealers Journal: When prices drop below production costs the old law of supply and demand gets right into action and does what the Farm Board has been unable to do with its most persistent attempts. This year's wheat prices, the lowest in 14 years, have caused the southwestern wheat producers to hold their grain off the market. The early rush movement which has so worried elevator and railroad operators in recent years and caused congestion at terminal markets, has been notably absent this year. The elevator operators at no time have been more than half as busy as they were at this season a year ago.

Estimates show from 20% to 25% of the wheat in the Southwest has been sold. Some will claim this figure is high. The remainder of the receipts at primary and major markets have gone into the big terminal elevators for storage. About 40% of the crop remains on the farms.

All available farm storage has been filled, barns, garages, granaries, out-buildings of all kinds, and even vacant rooms in dwelling houses. A story comes out of the Panhandle about a farmer who had two vacant rooms in his house. He removed the furnishings, boarded up the doors and filled these rooms with wheat.

This estimated 40% of the southwestern wheat is still invisible, the world can not see it, nor tell with any degree of accuracy how much it amounts to; the biggest factor in today's market, tho it is offset by the amount of wheat that farmers have stored in terminals and are keeping in these show-cases where the world can look it over. So prices have not been influenced upward yet. The show-cases must be emptied first.

If prices work upward later, this wheat will loosen and dribble into the elevators, constituting a steady business thru the year, as it did before the advent of the combine. Wherein is hope for the country elevator operators.

So long as low prices prevail there will be no inclination on the part of farmers to rush their wheat to market. They will not flood the market until assured a good profit. Most of them reason, "We might just as well take bankruptcy with a big loss as with a small one."

There is nothing like low prices and a government that meddles with business to keep grain off the market.—Traveler.

McKelvie hit it about right when he said it made no difference in the price of bread at retail whether the farmer received \$1 or \$1.50 for his wheat. The readjustment downward of retail prices never occurs until the low price of the grain has been ruling for a year or two. For example in August, 1929, the 2-pound loaf of rye bread was sold by a leading chain store organization in Chicago at 16 cents when rye was \$1.18 per bushel. In July, 1930, when rye got down under 50 cents the 2-lb. loaf still sold at the same price of 16 cents.

German Traders Tired of Restrictions

The Ass'n of Berlin Grain and Produce Dealers held a special meeting at the request of 70 Berlin grain firms to consider changes in the government regulations hampering trade.

The government policy in regard to rye was declared to have been a failure. Very few farmers benefited. The regulation created great confusion in the market, preventing a free business, and leading to wild fluctuations in the price.

It was resolved that before enacting regulatory measures hereafter the government should consult the trade instead of following the advice of private interests.

Grain Market Factors

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
July ...	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000	19,651,000
Aug. ...	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	35,484,000
Sept. ...	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	30,720,000
Oct. ...	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	23,287,000
Nov. ...	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	20,278,000
Dec. ...	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	14,973,000
Jan. ...	13,825,000	9,559,000	11,558,500	12,618,500
Feb. ...	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000	8,822,000
Mar. ...	7,251,500	9,152,000	7,289,500	8,986,000
Apr. ...	7,253,000	8,928,000	7,659,500	15,835,000
May ...	10,064,000	16,986,000	8,626,000	13,905,500
June ...	12,287,000	8,902,000	8,093,000	11,342,500

Exports crop yr. 150,852,000 165,682,000 204,076,000 215,902,500

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	18,569,000	13,736,000	22,333,000
Argentine	2,062,000	8,555,000	3,558,000
Australian	3,152,000	2,160,000	2,600,000
Indian	1,760,000	24,000	200,000
Russian	392,000	.....	.....
Others	1,798,000	1,512,000	1,840,000
Total	27,733,000	25,987,000	30,531,000
Season .....	.....	610,452,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	2,236,000	31,095,000	15,967,000
Argentine	116,092,000	153,534,000	199,518,000
African	1,115,000	9,346,000	9,398,000
Russian	11,222,000	8,000	680,000
Others	53,511,000	8,129,000	27,967,000
Total	184,176,000	202,112,000	253,530,000
Season .....	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1.	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Aug. 9	11,789,000	10,809,000	7,779,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Aug. 9	3,394,000	4,287,000	2,665,000
Stocks on Aug. 9.	10,681,000	8,536,000	2,821,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Aug. 9	3,973,000	3,629,000	3,441,000

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March	53,000	85,000	298,000	783,000
April	45,000	26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May	10,000	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June	18,000	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July ....	.....	95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug. ....	.....	464,000	691,000	1,316,000
Sept. ....	.....	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000
Oct. ....	.....	558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000
Nov. ....	.....	17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000
Dec. ....	.....	21,000	489,000	1,259,000
Year .....	.....	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on July 25, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	July 25, 1930	July 25, 1929	July 27, 1928
Wheat	4,611,266	2,250,936	2,544,292
Oats	575,198	396,992	4,115
Barley	830,263	478,705	30
Rye	3,759,393	1,266,522	466,280
Corn	237,146	770,974	537,741
Total	10,013,266	5,164,129	4,025,446

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 2,552,000 bu. last week, oats 1,603,000 bu. Corn decreased 479,000 bu., rye 74,000 bu., and barley 5,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	9,801	10,951	20,752,000	26,722,000
Corn	100	357	457,000	1,917,000
Oats	683	3,268	3,951,000	2,400,000
Rye	3,998	1,942	5,940,000	2,676,000
Barley	5	118	123,000	707,000

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 1,298,000 bu. last week and corn decreased 395,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	9,403,000	8,105,000	14,118,000
Corn	100,000	495,000	644,000
Oats	674,000	644,000	144,000
Rye	3,989,000	4,068,000	1,402,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	162,000	351,000	1,212,000
Argentine	1,034,000	840,000	28,000
Others	650,000	480,000	180,000
Total	1,846,000	1,671,000	1,420,000
Season .....	.....	66,297,000	62,908,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2.	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to Aug. 9	207,941,000	239,852,000	272,300,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to Aug. 9	134,613,000	148,561,000	177,736,000
Stocks on Aug. 9.	1,527,000	4,093,000	12,580,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to Aug. 9	73,400,000	88,250,000	100,072,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on June 28.	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts June 28 to Aug. 9	133,928,000	144,852,000	109,380,000
Shipments June 28 to Aug. 9	61,247,000	65,476,000	50,820,000
Stocks on Aug. 9.	127,085,000	132,036,000	58,728,000
Consumption June 28 to Aug. 9	34,507,000	33,395,000	33,597,000

Corn borer quarantine has been extended westward to Boone township, Porter County, Ind., getting close to the Chicago area.

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	July 1, 1930	June 1, 1930	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1928
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies	138,050	147,540	116,740	50,130
W. of Rockies	3,470	4,150	2,220	2,330
Canada	124,270	142,700	112,080	95,280
U. S. A., flour as wht.	19,030	18,870	12,960	8,630
Canada, flour as wheat	490	460	400	340
Total in N. Amer.	285,910	313,720	244,400	156,710
U. K. wheat stock	5,360	6,240	7,200	8,960
U. K. flour as wheat	1,040	1,680	960	1,440
Australia	42,500	47,500	30,000	19,500
Argentina	6,240	7,360	15,440	7,720
Afloat for U. K. direct	11,290	9,860	8,520	11,780
Afloat for Cont. direct	16,720	19,170	30,570	22,150
Afloat for orders	9,840	6,610	14,090	16,250
Total European, Argentine and afloat	92,990	98,420	106,780	87,800
Grand total	378,900	412,140	351,180	244,510

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar. 29	29,149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr. 5	146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000
Apr. 12	143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000	46,012,000
Apr. 19	139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000	41,977,000
Apr. 26	136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000	38,295,000
May 3	132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000	34,768,000
May 10	126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000	31,751,000
May 17	122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000	30,271,000
May 24	118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000	28,291,000
May 31	116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000
June 7	114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000
June 14	112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000	22,774,000
June 21	109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000	21,155,000
June 28	107,475,000	92,707,000	38,922,000	22,107,000
July 5	110,953,000	96,196,000	39,097,000	26,359,000
July 12	116,797,000	102,341,000	40,515,000	26,590,000
July 19	125,191,000	108,308,000	44,404,000	27,894,000
July 26	139,694,000	120,220,000	53,396,000	33,645,000
Aug. 2	155,194,000	137,387,000	62,316,000	43,547,000
Aug. 9	165,501,000	156,013,000	72,055,000	51,386,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar. 29	23,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000	47,244,000
Apr. 5	23,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000	45,658,000
Apr. 12	23,380,000	33,470,000	40,960,000	43,763,000
Apr. 19	23,641,000	30,853,000	37,388,000	40,171,000
Apr. 26	21,868,000	28,194,000	33,556,000	36,621,000
May 3	19,986,000	25,687,000	31,315,000	34,850,000
May 10	17,056,000	22,827,000	31,127,000	33,357,000
May 17	13,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000	31,622,000
May 24	11,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000	29,639,000
May 31	10,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000
June 7	10,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000
June 14	9,510,000	11,628,000	20,324,000	32,953,000
June 21	8,543,000	12,058,000	18,376,000	34,374,000
June 28	6,825,000	13,054,000	16,008,000	34,427,000
July 5	5,916,000	13,355,000	14,518,000	34,393,000
July 12	4,344,000	13,749,000	12,411,000	32,867,000
July 19	3,643,000	12,085,000	11,037,000	31,537,000
July 26	3,365,000	10,403,000	11,941,000	30,205,000
Aug. 2	3,656,000	8,751,000	13,267,000	28,162,000
Aug. 9	3,046,000	8,285,000	13,432,000	26,025,000

	Oats			
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar. 29...	18,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000	37,145,000
Apr. 5...	17,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000	35,450,000
Apr. 12...	17,439,000	11,110,000	13,676,000	34,090,000
Apr. 19...	16,724,000	10,774,000	12,490,000	32,679,000
Apr. 26...	16,245,000	10,484,000	11,168,000	29,573,000
May 3...	16,242,000	10,276,000	9,919,000	26,447,000
May 10...	14,250,000	10,234,000	8,627,000	24,040,000
May 17...	13,012,000	9,393,000	7,683,000	22,493,000
May 24...	12,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000	21,843,000
May 31...	12,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000
June 7...	12,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000
June 14...	12,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000	18,498,000
June 21...	11,687,000	7,550,000	4,281,000	17,920,000
June 28...	10,875,000	7,430,000	3,225,000	17,790,000
July 5...	9,867,000	7,501,000	2,742,000	16,339,000
July 12...	8,894,000	7,133,000	2,504,000	14,966,000
July 19...	7,920,000	6,975,000	2,059,000	12,629,000
July 26...	6,925,000	7,403,000	1,843,000	12,081,000
Aug. 2...	8,467,000	7,626,000	2,377,000	11,585,000
Aug. 9...	12,393,000	10,275,000	2,042,000	11,541,000

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
May 17.....	125,245,000	3,370,000	128,615,000
May 24.....	121,450,000	3,287,000	124,737,000
May 31.....	119,682,000	3,353,000	123,035,000
June 7.....	117,428,000	3,453,000	120,881,000
June 14.....	115,190,000	3,543,000	118,733,000
June 21.....	112,207,000	3,283,000	115,490,000
June 28.....	109,985,000	2,770,000	112,755,000
July 5.....	113,897,000	2,916,000	116,813,000
July 12.....	120,334,000	2,835,000	123,169,000
July 19.....	129,290,000	2,865,000	132,155,000
July 26.....	145,361,000	2,928,000	148,289,000
Aug. 2.....	161,666,000	3,950,000	165,616,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
May 17.....	164,911,000	293,526,000	42,500,000
May 24.....	156,071,000	280,808,000	43,200,000
May 31.....	147,801,000	270,836,000	43,800,000
June 7.....	142,931,000	263,812,000	42,600,000
June 14.....	139,155,000	257,888,000	43,300,000
June 21.....	135,019,000	250,509,000	42,000,000
June 28.....	132,187,000	244,942,000	43,800,000
July 5.....	126,995,000	243,808,000	44,700,000
July 12.....	120,821,000	243,990,000	46,800,000
July 19.....	116,709,000	248,864,000	46,400,000
July 26.....	110,297,000	258,586,000	46,500,000
Aug. 2.....	106,544,000	272,160,000	46,000,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
May 17.....	336,026,000	288,742,000	42,500,000
May 24.....	324,008,000	280,808,000	43,200,000
May 31.....	314,636,000	270,836,000	43,800,000
June 7.....	306,412,000	263,812,000	42,600,000
June 14.....	301,188,000	257,888,000	43,300,000
June 21.....	292,509,000	250,509,000	42,000,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Aug. 9, 1930	Aug. 10, 1929	Aug. 11, 1928
Wheat	14,865,000	22,814,000	15,111,000
Oats	149,000	341,000	51,000
Rye	187,000	432,000	244,000
Barley	1,646,000	1,929,000	785,000

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr.	954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May	764,000	972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June	708,000	905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July	768,000	796,000	796,000	631,000
Aug.	810,000	943,000	943,000	388,000
Sept.	600,000	611,000	611,000	507,000
Oct.	623,000	744,000	744,000	457,000
Total.. ..	40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000	

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000	1,006,000
Feb.	823,000	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000
March	624,000	1,918,000	688,000	1,212,000
April	624,000	1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000
May	1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000
June	397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000
July	3,817,000	1,999,000	2,360,000	2,360,000
Aug.	4,357,000	8,583,000	4,065,000	
Sept.	5,991,000	14,363,000	6,637,000	
Oct.	1,532,000	11,342,000	6,927,000	
Nov.	815,000	4,866,000	6,490,000	
Dec.	1,017,000	6,549,000	3,425,000	
Year	29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000	

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb., July 24.—More wheat than has ever been received in a single day here reached the Omaha Grain Exchange today with the receipts of 842 cars.

Greensburg, Kan., July 22.—Only about 20% of the wheat along the line between Kingman and here has been sold: 40% is still on the farms and ricked up in the fields; the remaining 40% is in public storage at terminal and country elevators, held for the farmers' accounts.—E. M.

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Chicago	36,000	38,000	121,000	39,000
Cincinnati	4,200	2,800	2,800	.....
Duluth	12,416	245,681	28,387	88,451
Ft. William	498,806	387,987	329,073	134,748
Indianapolis	9,000	12,000	4,500	.....
Kansas City	16,500	12,000	4,500	9,000
Milwaukee	9,800	19,670	80,400	13,140
Minneapolis	543,360	413,970	294,430	162,560
New Orleans	1,500	1,500	.....	21,428
New York	6,000	124,500	17,000	.....
Omaha	64,400	112,000	36,400	35,000
Peoria	40,800	.....	.....	7,200
Philadelphia	1,873	2,309	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	2,900	1,450	.....	.....
St. Joseph	3,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	13,000	10,400	4,100	6,500
Sioux City	4,000	.....	2,000	.....
Superior	16,711	117,218	28,439	.....
Toledo	6,000	4,800	3,930	1,600
Wichita	13,000	1,300	.....	.....

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Chicago	2,257,000	2,566,000	2,441,000	2,829,000
Cincinnati	252,000	136,000	146,000	144,000
Denver	39,200	66,600	18,200	19,400
Duluth	119,214	107,391	673,000	140,143
Ft. William	640,940	3,028,821	720,885	694,406
Hutchinson .....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,192,000	1,000,000	694,000	788,000
Kansas City	200,000	326,000	132,000	124,000
Milwaukee	711,210	730,860	249,000	600,907
Minneapolis	462,380	1,918,550	1,446,620	1,145,800
New Orleans	24,000	57,000	18,101	61,563
New York	121,000	242,000	.....	36,000
Omaha	256,000	594,000	348,000	448,000
Peoria	1,017,800	681,300	331,350	399,600
Philadelphia	56,091	77,217	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	70,300	108,300	7,616	3,985
St. Joseph	146,000	70,000	58,000	8,000
St. Louis	1,412,400	1,414,600	1,285,200	1,340,443
San Francisco	40,000	42,562	.....	.....
Sioux City	228,000	453,000	145,000	253,000
Superior	118,164	67,178	182,789	38,572
Toledo	633,310	610,380	534,250	195,170
Wichita	6,000	1,500	3,000	1,500

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Feb.	153,000	439,000	329,000	167,000
Mar.	221,000	500,000	447,000	222,000
April	132,000	346,000	376,000	845,000
May	115,000	503,000	453,000	3,207,000
June	29,000	245,000	70,000	1,462,000
July	247,000	98,000	525,000	.....
Aug.	824,000	2,396,000	1,383,000	.....
Sept.	1,059,000	2,291,000	632,000	.....
Oct.	902,000	1,627,000	557,000	.....
Nov.	713,000	794,000	271,000	.....
Dec.	146,000	984,000	376,000	.....
Year	6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000	.....

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Chicago	11,854,000	8,078,000	5,378,000	2,131,000
Cincinnati	1,446,400	1,576,400	398,400	225,400
Denver	1,436,400	544,500	39,200	30,800
Duluth	2,703,627	6,056,724	4,020,744	4,834,388
Ft. William	14,211,284	14,605,715	22,376,715	12,996,644
Galveston .....	.....	.....	4,932,066	3,906,023
Houston .....	.....	.....	534,980	500,568
Hutchinson	19,128,150	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,494,000	1,782,000	401,000	471,000
Kansas City	33,054,740	37,564,560	16,583,700	16,600,090
Milwaukee	1,545,380	2,497,840	665,293	1,381,005
Minneapolis	5,681,320	8,294,130	2,904,550	3,401,890
New Orleans	2,232,167	903,352	1,092,528	428,702
New York	5,231,500	3,704,000	5,742,000	4,051,000
Omaha	14,296,000	11,292,800	2,896,600	2,744,000
Peoria	664,100	268,800	510,000	192,000
Philadelphia	739,286	901,873	497,298	207,943
Portland, Ore.	3,052,250	3,471,300	1,432,984	1,842,377
St. Joseph	5,008,500	5,823,000	1,447,500	585,000
St. Louis	13,343,400	8,801,800	5,268,280	3,054,700
San Francisco	270,600	399,200	.....	.....
Sioux City	795,000	419,000	2,000	6,000
Superior	1,616,275	4,029,064	2,549,899	2,840,480
Toledo	3,578,400	2,144,380	138,415	79,905
Wichita	10,395,000	13,144,600	5,458,500	10,621,800

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Chicago	5,297,000	6,281,000	3,207,000	4,715,000
Cincinnati	435,000	392,000	417,000	379,400
Denver	392,000	360,000	210,000	118,800
Duluth	177,020	321,414	194,000	356,350
Ft. William	14,922	21,499	.....	1,569
Hutchinson .....	.....	21,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,977,000	1,975,000	1,993,500	1,525,500
Kansas City	1,702,500	1,560,000	1,693,500	2,523,000
Milwaukee	639,360	1,519,960	380,875	978,817
Minneapolis	779,480	1,201,480	567,340	551,490
New Orleans	41,973	143,256	13,761	131,887
New York	156,000	147,000	.....	.....
Omaha	1,233,400	1,482,600	1,348,200	1,779,400
Peoria	1,797,700	2,358,600	1,107,100	1,149,450
Philadelphia	9,957	9,125	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	123,600	191,125	.....	161
St. Joseph	327,000	684,000	442,500	493,500
St. Louis	1,859,200	2,795,800	1,183,366	1,923,667
San Francisco	44,228	72,320	.....	.....
Sioux City	527,000	461,000	610,000	795,000
Superior	183,085	238,485	194,000	229,000
Toledo	75,000	101,250	2,070	.....
Wichita	37,700	41,600	16,900	22,100

Barley Movement in July

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Wright, Kan., July 31.—Poor crop yield, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per acre.—Wright Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Washington, D. C.—Hessian fly has broken out to a serious extent in Southeastern Nebraska.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Greensburg, Kan., July 22.—Pretty good rains in this territory today. Elevator men say it will help the late corn but came too late to do the early corn much good.—E. M.

Dalhart, Tex., July 27.—This section is quite a row crop country, and the rains we have had this past week have put crops in the best of condition. We are looking for a real maize and corn crop this fall.—Earl Shepherd.

Decatur, Ill.—We have to admit at least a 25 per cent deterioration from condition of July first in this great corn belt of Illinois, should rains come early next week as promised by government and private forecasts. Corn in Southern Illinois is mostly destroyed except for fodder: Feeders in that section are already shipping in corn and oats and wheat.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 26.—Wheat and oats coming in in the northeastern part of Indiana are of excellent quality, and oats is just barely beginning to be threshed. Rain is needed, tho conditions are not as serious in that territory as perhaps in other sections of the state. There was some rain last Monday night, with the greatest amount of rainfall in and close to Ft. Wayne.—Fred K. Sale.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—A United States cotton crop of 14,362,000 bales is indicated by the August cotton report of the Department of Agriculture. Condition is reported 62.2% of normal, as compared with 69.6% a year ago and a 10-year average of 67.2%. The indicated yield per acre is 155.3 pounds, which is slightly above last year and the 10-year average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Freeport, Ill., July 31.—Early threshing returns indicate heavy yields of all small grain of excellent quality. Corn has not suffered very much because of the extreme hot weather, for we have had fair rains from time to time. However, we could stand more moisture, and if we get it and mature this crop, northern Illinois will have a splendid year, one of the best in five years.—H. A. Hillmer, H. A. Hillmer Co.

Homestead, Okla., July 19.—The wheat acreage this year compared with last year is the same. In my trade territory there will be a little more put into wheat this year than last year. This is due to the price of oats and barley here. Barley has sold for as low as 30 cents per bu., and oats at 18 cents. Most of the farmers have filled all of the storage that they have on the farms.—W. E. Gray, mgr., Kansas Mill & Elevtr. Co.

Guymon, Okla., July 28.—Our row crops, sudan and canes, also millet, were about a normal plant; several very heavy rains covered it up until now we have a very small acreage and all sizes, from just coming up to out in head. Considering in a general way the entire north Panhandle district, will say this crop is the smallest, most unsightly and least promising of any crop in 20 years. Our milo acreage is large and good promise of a crop.—Claycomb Seed Store.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—With little or no rain, and excessively high temperatures the latter part, the drought continues and the damage to vegetation increases. It is apparently the worst drought in the climatological history of Illinois. Corn and garden truck have been injured seriously and soybeans are deteriorating. Pastures are about

gone. Streams and wells are low, creeks are dry, and farmers are hauling stock water. The Sangamon County Farm Bureau states that corn is now a one-half loss. The damage to corn is still worse in many of the southern counties. Winter wheat turned out better than was expected. The quality was the best in years, with unusual weight per bushel.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6.—Abnormally hot dry weather has continued thruout the entire Northwest territory during the past week. The grain which was sown early on well prepared ground has matured with only slight damage. That which was sown on poorly prepared fields has been unable to withstand either the heat or the drouth. Grain sown late was caught before the kernels had started to fill, and the yields at best will be of very light test weight. Some of the late sown grain will probably not be cut at all except for fodder as the small bushel out-turn of poor quality would not defray the expenses of harvesting operations. Flax has been especially hard hit by the extremes of temperature. Late sown flax will in many instances not be cut at all over a large portion of the territory. The damage to corn in the four Northwestern states is generally estimated at between 40 and 50%. Corn was in a critical stage when the hot weather descended as it was generally in the tassel.

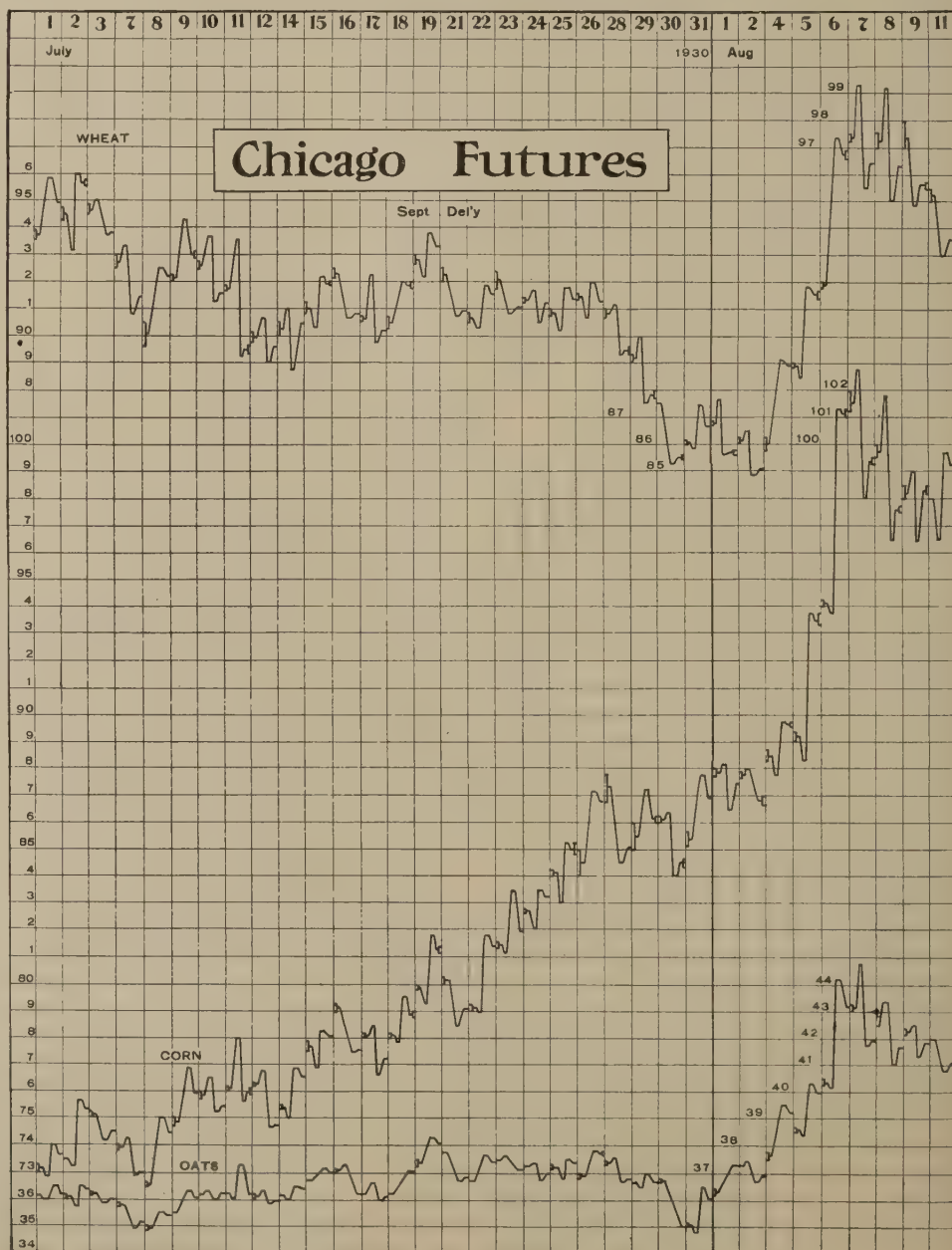
The amount of feed necessary to be shipped into these stricken districts will be negligible. Gasoline has supplanted the farm animal in many instances, and feeding operations will not be undertaken. Due to the probable failure of the corn crop and the arid condition of the pastures, more barley and oats will be retained on the farms where feeding is necessary. The one bright spot in the present situation is that this weather has been ideal for harvesting, and the new crop is being garnered under the most favorable weather conditions.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

Canadian Condition Report

Condition of spring wheat in the three Canadian provinces declined 6 points in July and is down to 85, against 66 at this season a year ago, as shown by the Canadian department of agriculture. Oats condition in the three provinces is 92 against 98 a month ago and 73 last year.

Details as to condition, with comparisons, are as follows:

	July 31, 1930	June 30, 1930	July 31, 1929
Spring wheat—			
Manitoba	100	102	71
Saskatchewan	82	90	65
Alberta	86	89	66
Oats—			
Manitoba	99	101	63
Saskatchewan	83	93	58
Alberta	85	91	65



The August Crop Report

The U. S. D. A., crop report for August indicates a shrinkage of 590,000,000 bushels in corn from the July estimate, bringing the total to the lowest it has been since 1901 when

production only amounted to 1,522,520,000 bu. Estimates for durum wheat, other spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, rice and hay are also down. Some of the details of this report are as follows:

	Total Production in Millions			
	—Harvested—		Estimate	
	5 yr. av.	July 1, Aug. 1,	1930	1930
	'24-'28	1929	1930	1930
Corn, bu.	2,700	2,614	2,802	2,212
Winter wheat, bu.	551	578	558	597
Durum wheat, 4 states, bu.	69	52	57	48
Other spring wheat, U. S., bu.	214	176	193	175
All wheat, bu.	833	806	807	821
Oats, bu.	1,372	1,234	1,329	1,316
Barley, bu.	241	304	382	306
Rye, bu.	50.9	40.5	47.9	46.7
Buckwheat, bu.	13.8	11.5	.....	11.1
Flaxseed, bu.	23.8	16.8	30.1	26.0
Rice, five states, bu.	39.0	40.2	38.3	37.9
Grain sorghums, bu.	128.2	100.8	.....	92.9
Hay, all tame, tons.	93.6	101.8	85.4	83.5
Hay, wild, tons.	13.5	12.9	13.6	11.9
Hay, alfalfa, tons.	28.7	29.8	28.1	27.1

DURUM WHEAT

State—	Condition		Harvested, subject		1930 forecast from condition
	Aug. 1 (per cent)	1929	24-'28	1929	
					Aug. 1
Minn. .72	80	3,300	3,381	2,846	
N. Dak. .55	65	52,743	37,075	31,626	
S. Dak. .59	72	12,236	11,669	13,572	
Mont. .42	50	600	255	264	
Four states. .56.7	67.5	68,879	52,380	48,290	

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State—	Condition		Harvested, subject		1930 forecast from condition
	Aug. 1 (per cent)	1929	24-'28	1929	
					Aug. 1
Maine .88	88	114	92	69	
Vt. .87	97	28	18	22	
N. Y. .71	84	168	136	144	
Penn. .82	82	1125	122	116	
Ohio .76	87	116	74	84	
Ind. .78	75	102	64	60	
Ill. .81	85	2,659	3,168	4,407	
Mich. .80	87	94	70	90	
Wis. .84	85	1,230	1,254	1,287	
Minn. .70	76	21,042	13,413	12,974	
Iowa .83	85	544	610	697	
Mo. .76	85	149	100	150	
N. Dak. .52	58	68,948	56,321	54,052	
S. Dak. .59	71	18,187	17,262	20,896	
Nebr. .75	81	2,844	2,891	2,820	
Kan. .87	105.5	139	348	483	
Mont. .43	44	47,865	32,535	27,760	
Ida. .77	82	15,327	14,075	13,910	
Wyo. .77	63	2,555	2,265	1,768	
Colo. .62	68	5,106	6,018	4,830	
N. Mex. .82	78	537	1,008	672	
Utah .88	88	2,550	3,000	2,754	
Nev. .86	91	325	300	364	
Wash. .56	58	18,617	17,080	20,618	
Ore. .77	85	4,328	3,402	3,904	
U. S. .56.2	60.7	213,649	175,626	174,931	

†Short time average. ‡Yield per acre.

State—	Production (1,000 bu.)		Stock on farms	
	Harvested, subject to revision in Dec.	1930	Forecast from (1,000 bu.)	1930
Aver. '24-'28	1929	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	1930
Maine .4956	4,880	5,280	390	
N. H. .431	400	385	8	
Vt. .3,080	2,738	2,730	82	
Mass. .285	266	272	3	
R. I. .68	60	60	1	
Conn. .434	420	465	8	
N. Y. .34,738	24,626	39,168	1,133	
N. J. .1,571	1,410	1,755	99	
Pa. .37,308	29,913	36,632	1,795	
Ohio .74,784	49,826	54,720	1,993	
Ind. .65,870	54,008	53,592	22,700	
Ill. .145,686	141,738	142,600	6,378	
Mich. .54,991	40,886	51,306	2,044	
Wis. .105,653	85,215	96,330	5,113	
Minn. .159,332	153,738	151,830	10,762	
Iowa .221,765	215,892	230,280	14,033	
Mo. .41,716	33,770	46,306	675	
N. Dak. .58,510	33,768	34,706	2,364	
S. Dak. .71,671	64,382	58,563	4,507	
Nebr. .68,797	86,304	80,960	6,904	
Kans. .35,405	28,249	42,687	791	
Del. .114	84	69	.....
Md. .1,701	1,333	1,204	40	
Va. .4,367	3,841	3,672	77	
W. Va. .5,087	5,616	4,388	174	
N. C. .5,260	6,192	6,632	217	
S. C. .8,553	11,016	10,486	353	
Ga. .7,358	9,540	8,786	191	
Fla. .168	168	180	3	
Ky. .5,800	6,235	5,168	94	
Tenn. .4,513	3,546	4,720	53	
Ala. .1,890	2,320	1,900	35	
Miss. .1,090	1,210	540	24	
Ark. .4,404	4,836	4,750	97	
La. .724	1,200	820	6	
Okla. .27,602	20,592	23,940	618	
Texas .44,874	47,096	53,157	235	
Mont. .18,113	9,418	9,707	565	
Idaho .6,366	6,040	6,468	302	
Wyo. .4,158	4,205	4,000	223	
Colo. .5,544	6,572	5,562	309	
N. Mex. .946	1,161	1,034	58	
Ariz. .462	480	600	.....
Utah .2,280	2,436	2,255	97	
Nev. .73	70	74	1	
Wash. .9,272	8,977	9,660	269	
Oreg. .9,740	12,464	10,846	1,097	
Calif. .4,476	4,437	5,120	44	
U. S. .1,371,786	1,233,574	1,316,369	66,965	

CORN BY STATES

State—	Cond. Aug. 1, %		Prod., 1,000 bu.—		Forecast
	10 yr. av.	1929	24-'28	1929	
					Aug. 1
N. Y. .79	80	84	23,197	21,024	27,246
Penn. .84	81	67	55,440	46,470	44,948
Ohio .80	76	53	132,495	128,407	94,154
Ind. .77	71	61	156,990	131,968	118,944
Ill. .77	75	62	326,691	311,500	263,796
Mich. .80	76	69	50,733	32,928	42,038

Wis. .84	88	84	77,770	81,440	83,080
Minn. .83	88	79	137,379	148,855	143,154
Iowa .86	87	73	417,137	429,878	377,400
Mo. .79	67	50	175,139	126,524	109,557
No. Dak. .80	73	67	23,952	16,384	20,881
So. Dak. .82	82	55	98,617	112,085	92,034
Nebr. .82	86	66	214,381	237,744	93,935
Kans. .76	74	45	131,564	106,802	76,164
Md. .83	76	50	21,064	19,162	13,525
Va. .82	84	42	41,546	44,138	21,518
W. Va. .84	79	40	15,649	13,892	8,172
No. Car. .82	82	76	46,929	48,568	48,009
So. Car. .74	77	78	20,780	23,321	24,634
Ga. .76	82	71	47,049	50,453	44,748
Ky. .79	81	46	80,949	80,795	44,070
Tenn. .78	83	55	68,522	73,600	50,541
Ala. .75	81	55	39,010	37,464	30,062
Miss. .72	83	46	31,628	35,300	17,650
Ark. .74	68	24	34,733	26,348	11,628
La. .74	74	47	19,516	21,476	14,278
Okla. .75	68	43	57,816	48,320	35,196
Tex. .76	65	64	82,719	86,127	88,128
Colo. .82	71	79	16,806	23,222	20,490
U. S. .80	78.8	62	2,699,809	2,614,307	2,211,823

WINTER WHEAT

State—	Yield per Acre (bu.)		Harvested, subject to revision in Dec.		Aug. '30 preliminary estimate
	1929	1930	24-'28	1929	
N. Y. .16.0	20.0	5,431	4,448	5,340	
N. J. .19.0	24.0	1,215	1,178	1,536	
Penn. .18.0	22.5	20,375	20,016	25,110	
Ohio .19.5	17.8	27,219	33,696	29,836	
Ind. .17.0	18.0	25,199	27,659	27,828	
Ill. .14.7	17.8	32,078	33,369	35,956	
Mich. .18.6	23.5	17,138	16,740	19,458	
Wis. .24.0	22.5	1,357	936	945	
Minn. .21.0	20.0	3,024	3,150	3,000	
Iowa .19.7	22.7	7,552	7,466	8,512	
Mo. .10.0	14.0	19,906	17,200	19,740	
S. Dak. .14.0	16.8	1,361	1,316	2,016	
Neb. .16.0	19.2	52,456	53,664	68,160	
Kan. .12.0	13.2	135,180	137,712	154,902	
Del. .19.0	19.5	1,885	1,919	1,989	
Md. .17.5	23.0	9,638	9,648	11,707	
W. Va. .13.3	17.4	9,373	8,960	10,199	
N. C. .11.7	12.5	1,826	1,782	2,453	
S. C. .12.0	12.8	5,211	5,347	4,575	
Ga. .10.0	12.0	723	768	589	
Ky. .11.8	13.8	1,101	850	588	
Tenn. .9.0	11.5	2,773	2,832	3,381	
Ala. .10.0	12.0	4,635	3,645	3,450	
Miss. .17.0	17.0	70	40	48	
Ark. .12.0	13.0	76	68	68	
Okla. .10.5	9.5	350	312	351	
Tex. .15.0	11.0	50,566	44,478	33,696	
Mont. .14.0	9.3	20,944	37,800	27,720	
Idaho .22.0	24.0	9,489	7,308	5,440	
Wyo. .13.0	14.0	10,253	10,440	12,096	
Colo. .11.5	14.5	777	1,066	1,260	
N. Mex. .18.0	8.0	13,289	11,994	16,632	
Ariz. .27.0	28.0	1,826	4,734	1,328	
Utah .20.5	24.0	1,015	1,134	1,288	
Nev. .26.0	24.0	2,940	3,403	3,984	
Wash. .23.0	22.0	100	104	48	
Ore. .22.0	23.0	24,306	27,830	18,634	
Calif. .18.0	21.0	16,150	19,712	18,538	
U. S. .14.4	15.5	11,830	12,240	14,994	
U. S. .14.4	15.5	550,636	577,784	597,392	

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for September delivery, at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

	WHEAT											
	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 4	Aug. 6
Chicago	91	91½	91½	91½	89½	87½	85½	86½	85½	85	88½	91½
Winnipeg*	99½	98½	99	98½	96½	94	89	92½	92½	91	94½	97½
Liverpool*	107½	107½	107½	106½	106½	105½	103½	104	104½	104	106½	107½
Kansas City	83½	83½	84½	84½	82½	81	78½	79½	79	78½	82	84½
Minneapolis	90¾	91	91½	91½	89	87	84½	85½	84½	83	86½	90¾

Where to Store Wheat

By E. J. BELL, Farm Board Economist

No attempt is made here to discuss the seasonal movement of wheat prices. Holding grain every year cannot be recommended on the basis of present information. No one can guarantee that if a farmer stores his wheat he will be able to get a higher price later in the season. The experience of the past two seasons illustrates this point. On the other hand, growers may be forced to hold some of their grain if the existing marketing machinery cannot handle the crop as rapidly as it is marketed.

FARM STORAGE disadvantages are, first, that it makes an added expense to the total cost of marketing; second, that it is impossible to move wheat from the farm if roads are bad; third, that wheat stored on the farm is less desirable collateral for loans than if stored in a public warehouse and fourth, that there are no facilities for conditioning wet grain on the farm.

The added expense to the total cost of marketing arises from the fact that the wheat must be shoveled from a truck into a farm granary and then later shoveled back into the truck. Interest and depreciation on the building, insurance against fire and theft and the natural shrink of the grain are additional items of expense. After these expenses of farm storage have been incurred and the wheat is put back on the truck, it is in exactly the same position as when it left the combine or threshing machine and must still be moved to the local shipping point and handled through the country elevator. It has been estimated that the cost of storing wheat on the farm amounts to above five cents per bushel.

The following table shows the various items of cost involved in farm storage where a thousand-bushel bin, costing \$150, is used:

Interest on bin at 8 per cent.....	\$12.00
Depreciation on bin, 10 per cent.....	15.00
Insurance, risk and shrinkage, one cent per bushel	10.00
Cost of two extra handlings, 1½¢ per bushel	15.00
Total cost, 1,000 bushels.....	\$52.00
Cost per bushel	5.2 cents

Furthermore, road conditions in the wheat belt are generally very favorable for hauling during the harvesting season. Later in the winter rains and snows often make roads impassable. If wheat is held on the farm it is impossible for it to be moved at certain times of the year.

STORING AT COUNTRY SHIPPING POINTS: its advantages are first, that it relieves terminal congestion and undue strain on railroads; second, that it permits keeping separate high quality country run wheat; third, wheat stored in country elevators can be shipped to the most advantageous market; fourth, storage at the country elevator saves extra handling on the farm and the expense mentioned; fifth, grain held near the railroad can be moved at any time regardless of the condition of the wagon roads, and, sixth, grain stored in a country elevator can issue storage tickets which are satisfactory collateral for loans.

Storage at the country shipping point has certain disadvantages. First, construction of extra bin space at the country elevators is relatively expensive, amounting to from 19 to 23 cents per bushel. Second, these bins may not be needed every year. There is a danger of over-building in localities where the wheat crop is large one year and small the next, or where production practices are changing. It is a waste to construct buildings which are only used to capacity in a relatively few number of seasons.

The third disadvantage of country shipping point storage is that it is expensive to recondition the grain.

One advantage sometimes claimed for the elevator as compared with farm storage, is that it permits mixing wheat of different grades and qualities.

DIVERSION POINT STORAGE.—Diversion points from which the freight rate is equal to each of several markets are often logical locations for storage. There are several advantages of storing wheat at such points. First, wheat can be shipped to the most advantageous markets at any particular time. Second, warehouse receipts issued by interior elevators provide excellent collateral for loans. Third, large terminal interior elevators can be constructed at lower cost per bushel than building bins at the local country elevator. Fourth, there is a greater chance of utilizing such elevators to capacity every year than with the country elevators or farm granaries. This is true because diversion points can draw from a larger territory. When yields are low in one locality, it is often possible to fill the elevator with wheat from other regions. A fifth advantage of diversion point storage is that with a larger volume of business, driers can be installed and grain conditioned more economically than at country elevators.

DISADVANTAGES of interior diversion point storage. First, there is the cost of extra handling. Nearly all railroads make charges for storage in transit. Whenever a freight carload of grain is unloaded into an interior elevator an extra step has been added to the marketing process and the cost has been increased. Second, when grain is stored at diversion points there is a greater

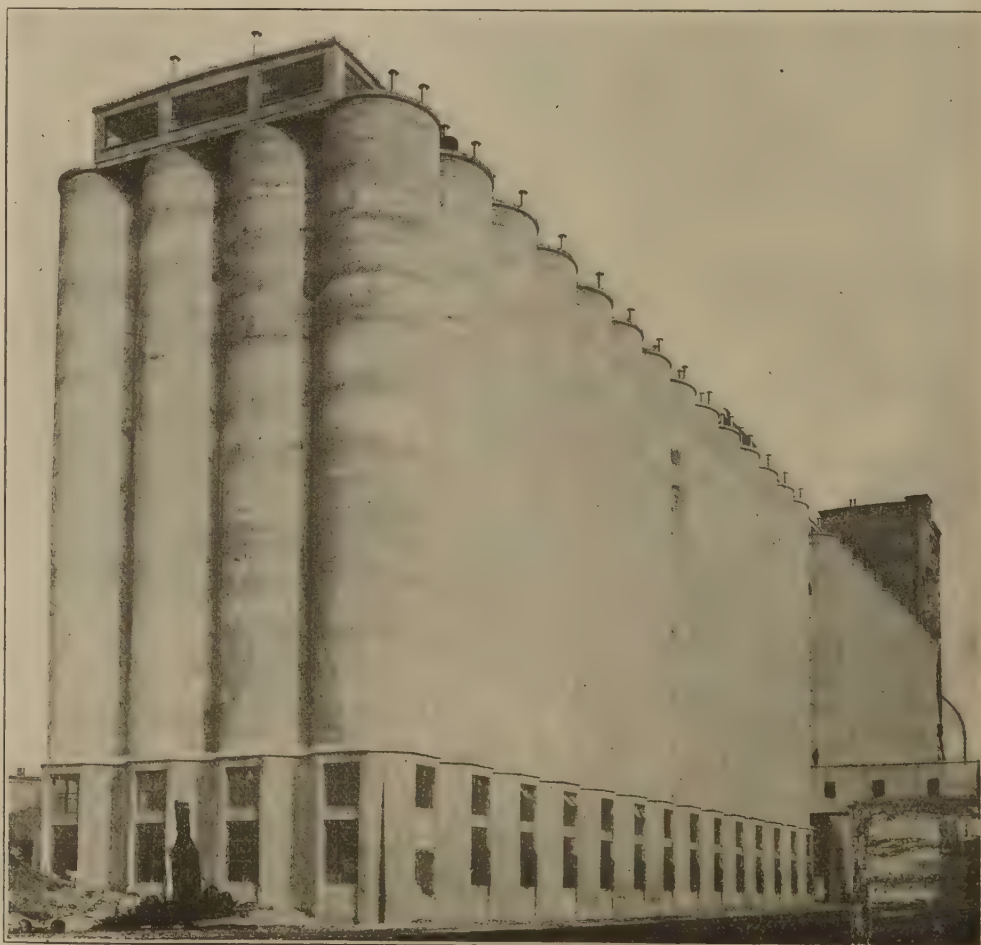
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Addition to Halifax Elevator

Halifax, Nova Scotia, ranks fourth among the eastern ports of Canada in the amount of grain handled, having shipped during the crop year 1928-29 3,441,995 bus. of grain. Of this amount there was 1,324,936 bus. from the United States. One interesting development was the importation of 1,004,463 bus. of corn from Argentina, comparing favorably with the imports of Argentine corn thru Montreal, amounting to 2,381,634 bus.

With a substantial basis for its grain business it was seen that the volume could be increased by adding to the storage capacity of the elevator operated by the Harbor Commissioners, and accordingly there has recently been completed an annex of 1,100,000 bus., thereby doubling the storage capacity, a new working house and nearly one-half mile of new shipping galleries.

THE WORKING HOUSE is 24 ft., 7 ins. by 61 ft., 5 ins., constructed of structural steel and houses three elevator legs, two of which are used for shipping purposes and one is used as a turning over leg. Grain is received into the new bins from the old working house by means of three 36 in. belt conveyors over the bins. Shipment of grain is accomplished by means of four 36 in. conveyors under the bins and which can discharge either into the three elevators in the new workhouse or on four belt conveyors under the old tanks which convey the grain to shipping elevators in the old workhouse. In the new working house are installed two new 1,000-bu. Fairbanks Scales having a 2,000-bu. garner above and below each scale. The lower garners are arranged so that they may either spout back to the shipping or turning legs in the new workhouse or on two new shipping belts bringing grain to



New 1,100,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Annex, Old Storage and Working House of Harbor Commissioners at Halifax, N. S.
[See facing page.]

boats. Corrugated galvanized siding is used on the walls.

THE NEW STORAGE ANNEX comprises 56 tanks 16 ft., 9 ins. inside diameter, 97 ft. high, surmounted by a cupola 10 ft. high and 50 ft. wide, extending the 235 ft. length. Below the bottom of the bins is a 22-ft. story, providing such ample spouting room that one-half of the house can be spouted to each of the conveyor belts. Like the cupola this basement is well lighted. Each bin is ventilated to the outside. The whole structure is supported on piers running to rock foundation.

SHIPPING GALLERIES.—In addition to the storage tanks and new working house, the Harbor Commission also erected 2,400 feet of new shipping galleries. About 400 feet of galleries and two of the distributing towers were built of structural steel, the remainder of the galleries and towers of wood. In these new galleries two belt conveyors were installed, which in addition to the four belt conveyors already in the old plant, allow for continuous shipment by six conveyors from this elevator to boats. Provision is made for the installation of additional galleries and additional belt conveyors in the future. The wood galleries were constructed of fir lumber shipped from British Columbia. Five or six boats can be loaded at one time.

Electric power is used to drive all the machinery thru G. E. Motors.

In order to increase the receiving capacity of this elevator, the Harbor Commissioners also installed a Metcalf Car Dumper and enlarged the track-shed. The furnishing and installation of the car dumper was let under a separate contract. The engineers of this project were John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd.; and the general contract for the erection of the elevator and shipping galleries was executed by the Folwell Engineering Co. of Canada, Ltd. A. G. Tapley, chief engineer of the Harbor Commission, represented the Port during the construction of this plant.

Where to Store Wheat

[Continued from page 172]

strain on railroad facilities than when it is stored on the farm or at country elevators. Storage at interior points close to the producing region, however, would not place so great a strain on the railroad facilities as when the wheat is moved all the way to terminal markets during the rush season of the year.

In the third place, storage at interior diversion points means that some of the benefits from high quality country run wheat might be lost. This disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by storing the wheat in special bins and preserving its identity without mixing. If such a policy is to be followed, steps must be taken to convince the buyer that this grain has not been treated, conditioned, or mixed within the elevator.

Terminal Storage.—The first advantage of terminal storage is that it makes for economy in handling. Cars of wheat can be moved from country points into terminal or mill elevators without intermediate unloading and loading. A second advantage of terminal elevators is that they afford maximum facilities for mixing and conditioning grain. In the third place, there is the greatest possible chance to make efficient use of terminal facilities. Terminal markets draw from a wide variety of conditions and localities. In regions where the crop is small one year it might be large the next. Storage space at markets which draw from different areas can be utilized more completely than elevators at country points. The fourth advantage of terminal storage is that it provides the cheapest construction per bushel. Fifth, storage tickets from terminal elevators provide the very best collateral for loans.

In the face of these advantages there are very serious disadvantages connected with moving grain to terminal markets during the

harvest season. First, storage at terminal markets makes for the maximum of congestion, a condition which is harmful to the interest of both buyers and sellers of grain. The second disadvantage of heavy movement to terminals is that it taxes railroad facilities to the utmost, frequently increases the cost of railroad operation and may add to the growers shipping expenses. A third disadvantage of terminal storage is that it usually limits the number of markets on which the grain can be sold. Only under exceptional circumstances is it profitable to move wheat back from a point to which it has previously been shipped. Therefore, an organization which has wheat stored at a terminal market often loses the opportunity to sell the grain elsewhere. A fourth disadvantage is that by putting grain in store at terminal markets much of the benefit from country run wheat is lost. This disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by holding the wheat in special bins. However, there is a prejudice on the part of some buyers against even special-binned terminal elevator wheat. Fifth, wheat in terminal storage becomes a part of the visible supply and unduly depresses prices.

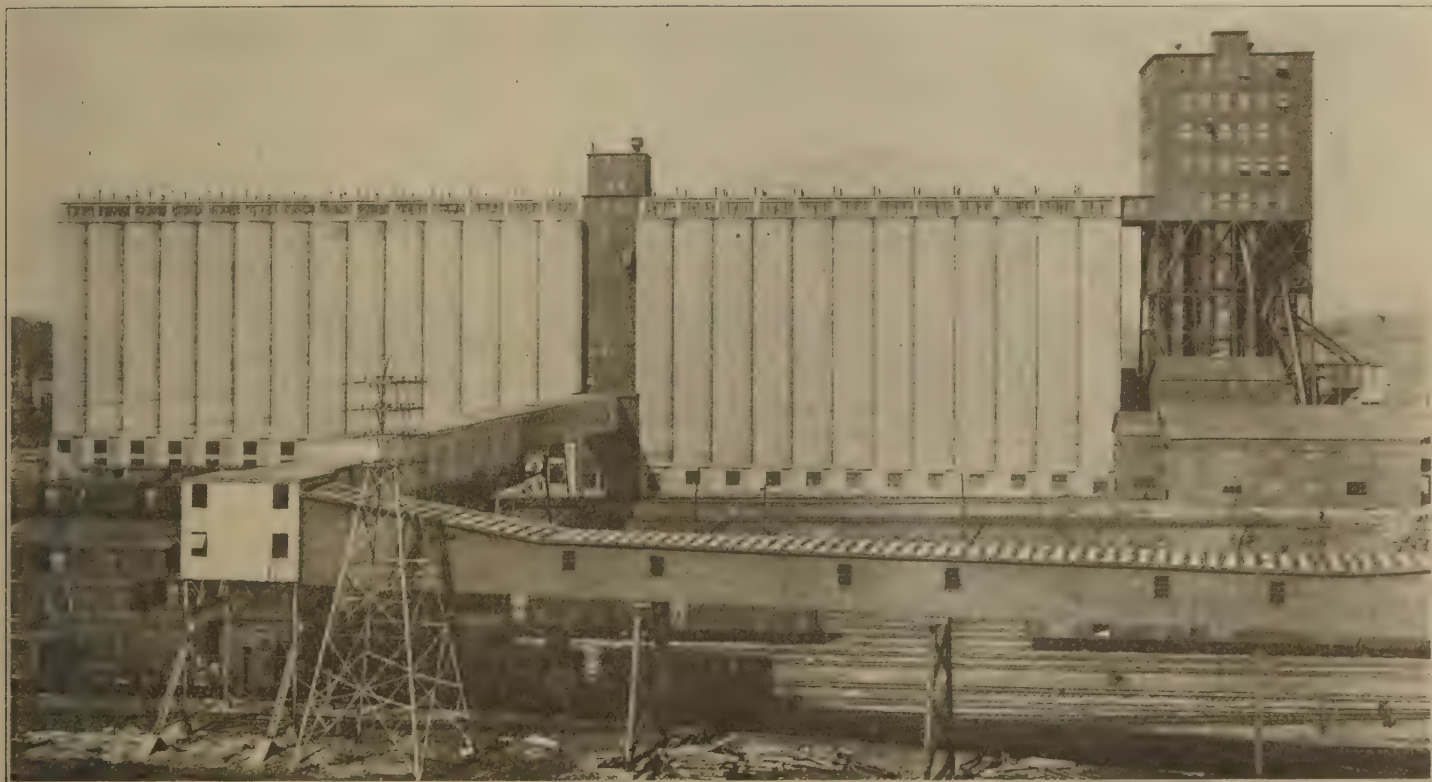
The High Cost of Pooling

[Continued from page 174]

and court costs for five years, and lastly, but not least, the Georgia Cotton Growers paid to the American Cotton Growers' Exchange for dues the sum of \$139,310.

Carl Williams, now the cotton Moses on the Farm Board, was the first president of this old growers' exchange and he knows its ramifications, and he also knows the cost of selling cotton through the co-ops, but what does a little thing like \$15 per bale expense amount to Mr. Williams so long as the \$500,000,000 holds out?

E. A. Calvin, formerly of the legislature, now residing in Houston and president of the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America, states that the Federal Farm Board was either incompetent or crooked.



New Annex, New Working House, New Shipping Galleries, Pre-Existing Concrete Tanks and Working House of 2,200,000-bu. Elevator of Harbor Commissioners at Halifax, Nova Scotia
[See facing page.]

The High Cost of Pooling

Claude Eubank of Smyrna, Ga., who was for many years a member of the Cotton Growers Co-operative Ass'n, tells why the cotton growers will have none of the government pool, in a letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, as follows:

In the Cotton Digest of Houston, Tex., issue of July 19, there is copied an editorial from your paper headed "Co-operation by Mandate." I have read this with interest, and wish to commend you for your clear insight into the failure of the Farm Board. Your statement that "the American farmer does not thrive under a co-operative regime," is partly true, but why does he not? Surely he is anxious to better himself in any way he can, and now that the most of the "co-ops" who were staggering on their last legs have been bolstered by the Government's \$500,000,000 it would seem that the farmer would rush to get on the milk and honey train.

Inside Information.—I think that I can give you some inside information that will enlighten you and the public somewhat on this point. In the beginning let me state briefly that I have owned and operated continuously since 1903 a fifty-horse farm of about 2,500 acres, and that for six years I was a faithful member of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Co-operative Ass'n, and pooled with them every bale raised on these farms. I was, as the heading of this letter shows, its secretary for some years, having resigned in 1928. I mention this merely to assure you that I know what I am talking about and that the figures quoted on the attached are true and correct as shown by the books of the above named cotton co-operative.

Look over these figures and you will see the reason why the farmer does not join the "co-ops" in compelling numbers regardless of the Farm Board. Please note that it cost the Georgia farmer \$10.50 per bale on all cotton pooled in 1927-28 just in salaries for

officials and employees of the Georgia Ass'n to "handle" 22,000 bales of cotton. It cost 50c in dues to belong to the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, which has now been whitewashed into the Government-fed baby named Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, and this 50c went for salaries too for that was all the old growers' exchange did so far as I was ever able to see. This makes \$11 per bale in co-operative salaries, and there is not an employee in the whole lot who is not making more than double salaries for like work, and some officers many times more than they could make at any thing else.

C. O. Moser, who was the head of this old defunct growers' exchange, drew \$18,000 per annum and all traveling expenses, such as trips to Europe and all over the United States. It would surely make interesting reading to the public who are now footing the bills to see an itemized expense account of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, just as you may be amazed at the itemized expense account of one of the associations.

Cost of handling the 1927-1928 deliveries of 22,000 bales, which were sent in by about 2,100 members of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Co-operative Ass'n:

Salaries and traveling expenses of field men	\$118,334
Office expense for the field service department	17,262
Executive and administrative salaries	25,093
Salaries of office employees	33,669
Salaries of attorneys	6,889
Treasurer's salary	3,805
Salaries for assembling 22,000 bales ..	4,888
Salary for classing 22,000 bales	8,228
Cotton salesman for selling 22,000 bales	6,836
Commission to brokers, etc., for selling cotton to mills	5,357
Insurance on employees, same as salaries	816

Salary cost for 22,000 bales.....\$231,177

Salaries \$242,000.—This averages \$10.50 per bale and with the dues paid to American

Cotton Growers' Exchange which was used to pay their salaries brings the salary cost alone for handling 22,000 bales up to over \$242,000, or \$11 per bale.

BALANCE OF EXPENSE

Interest paid, about 80c per bale, or for season	\$17,544
Warehouse charges at compresses	14,887
Compress charges	4,531
Delivery charges	4,160
Grade and weight claims paid	1,514
Dues to American Cotton Growers' Exchange at 50c per bale	11,000

Many other small items not listed will bring the total expense up to very near \$300,000 for "handling" 22,000 bales, and in addition there was deducted an average of about \$1 per bale and held back by the ass'n for a "reserve," bringing the "handling" charges up to very near \$15 per bale.

The ass'n claims and put out the information to the members and public that their cost for handling the 22,000 bales was \$5.95 per bale, which would have amounted to \$130,900. No accounting is made by the ass'n as to what fund this huge difference was taken from, and as they had no capital stock there could be only one source from which it could be found and that was to take it from the reserve fund belonging to the first five-year members who were then waiting for this very reserve to be returned to them as per promise of their own board of directors, and which promise has not to this good day been fulfilled. Here are some other additional items which shed some light on the "why" of the high cost of "handling" cotton by the co-operatives:

Expenses for holding directors' meetings for five years	\$ 33,219
Salaries and expenses of four members of executive committee	41,178
Paid attorneys and court costs	47,632
Dues to American Cotton Growers' Exchange	139,310

Frittered Away a Half Million Dollars.—There was over \$500,000 in cash deducted from the sales of the first five-year members' cotton in addition to the expenses, which was "held" by the ass'n as a reserve, but this huge sum has been frittered away until the July, 1928, trial balance sheet of the ass'n showed there was only the pitiful sum of \$3,578.75 in cash left in their hands of the half million dollars.

Everybody working for the ass'n had their full pay out of it anyway regardless of the farmer having his cotton sold for less than it cost him to make it by these high priced "experts" (?). What do you think of a little farmers' organization with probably 5,000 members having an expense of \$33,219 for so-called "directors" to meet, and get their salary. Four members of this board who had the "pull" with the organization management were serving as an "executive committee" and drew in five years \$41,178, and stayed at home all the time and attended to their regular business, coming to the Atlanta office about an average of twice a month for half a day. Forty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars for attorneys!

[Continued on page 173]

Up-to-Date Elevator of Flour Mill Line

As part of a line of elevators operated in connection with its flour mills at Sturgis and Belle Fourche the Tri-State Milling Co. has erected at Wall, S. D., the up-to-date wheat elevator shown in the engraving herewith. Like the other plant named the new house is situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. in Western South Dakota.

The elevator storage is divided into 12 bins filled by one leg having 11x6 buckets, which is driven by a 10-h.p. type Z Fairbanks-Morse Engine.

In the driveway is a 10-ton 16-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale fitted with a Strong-Scott Air Dump. A 100-bu. hopper scale in the work floor is used for shipping purposes.

The office and engine room are combined in the building adjoining the driveway. All of the bearings in the plant are Hyatt Roller Bearings, the owners being well satisfied with the advantages of roller bearings in saving power and preventing fire, having their flour mill at Belle Fourche so equipped also. The elevator was built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.



Elevator of Tri-State Milling Co., at Wall, S. D.

Pneumatic Aeration of Grain

Aeration has long been recognized as a means of preventing damage to grain in store. "Turning," or the momentary exposure of the grain to fresh air, as it passed through spouts and elevator legs, and over cleaning machines, has been depended upon as the remedy for heating, mustiness, rancidity, and various other forms of damage, though it is well known that it does not provide adequate aeration.

To have the desired effect in preserving the grain it is deemed sufficient to provide one change of air in all of the storage bins every six hours. In some cases 10 per cent of the storage space equipped should receive one air change every 30 minutes, or in 20 per cent of the storage space equipped one air change every hour. The storage of any parcel of grain that is already heating or otherwise out of condition need not be confined to any particular bin or bins, for the reason that any of the storage bins up to 10 per cent of the total capacity equipped may receive the maximum quantity of air at the will of the operator.

The specially designed apparatus for accomplishing the aeration consists of a special air compressor, complete, with pulley; a motor of approved design for driving the compressor; a converter, or air-pressure transformer; air conditioning unit and vapor pressure control consisting of the necessary sprays, baffles, eliminators, drain and float valves and heating coils; a complete system of air conveying and distributing piping with specially designed diffuser heads in each bin; hand operated valves for controlling the quantity of air delivered to each bin; gages for determining the quantity of air passing into each bin; thermostats and control valves and connections for use in introducing fumigant gas into each bin.

For ordinary purposes of aeration the power requirements will not exceed 3 h. p. per 100,000 bus. of storage. The use of heaters is confined to special requirements. The maximum consumption of steam under any probable condition will not exceed 50 lbs. per hour per 100,000 bus. of storage. Ordin-

arily it will not be one-tenth of that, and most often nothing.

The arrangement of the apparatus in the elevator is shown in the engraving herewith with the air diffusers above the bin bottoms, steel piping from the diffusers in each bin being connected to the central air compressing equipment. The pneumatic process is not a standardized machine, but is designed in each case to meet the needs of the individual plant. Every pipe area and length and every diffuser head must be designed to co-ordinate.

The purpose is to subject the grain to the action of fresh, clean air; to dispel carbon dioxide or other gaseous products of chemical or bacterial activity; to control the temperature of the grain; to control, within the limits named, the moisture content of the grain; to remove all heat generated by chemical or bacterial activity as rapidly as generated, thus preventing heating and spoilage; to obviate the necessity of turning grain at frequent intervals, thus saving power and conserving storage space and substantially reducing losses from breakage and abrasion; to retard the growth of bacteria and spores, thus assuring the preservation of the grain's inherent qualities and discouraging the development of incipient rancidity, which is often not detectable in the grain itself but becomes manifest in the products of milling, often after weeks or month have elapsed. The employment of a copious amount of fresh, clean air also discourages the growth of insect pests, and the dangers of infestation are greatly lessened. When fumigation must be resorted to, the pneumatic process offers the best practical method of introducing the lethal gas, assuring economy, and absolutely removing all fumes from the grain.

The quantity of air that may be brought in contact with all of the grain held in the equipped storage may be, by continuous operation of the pneumatic process, at least 10 times as great as the quantity provided by one turning of the grain each ten days, and the quantity that will reach the surface of the grain stored in 10 per cent of the storage capacity equipped may be, when an

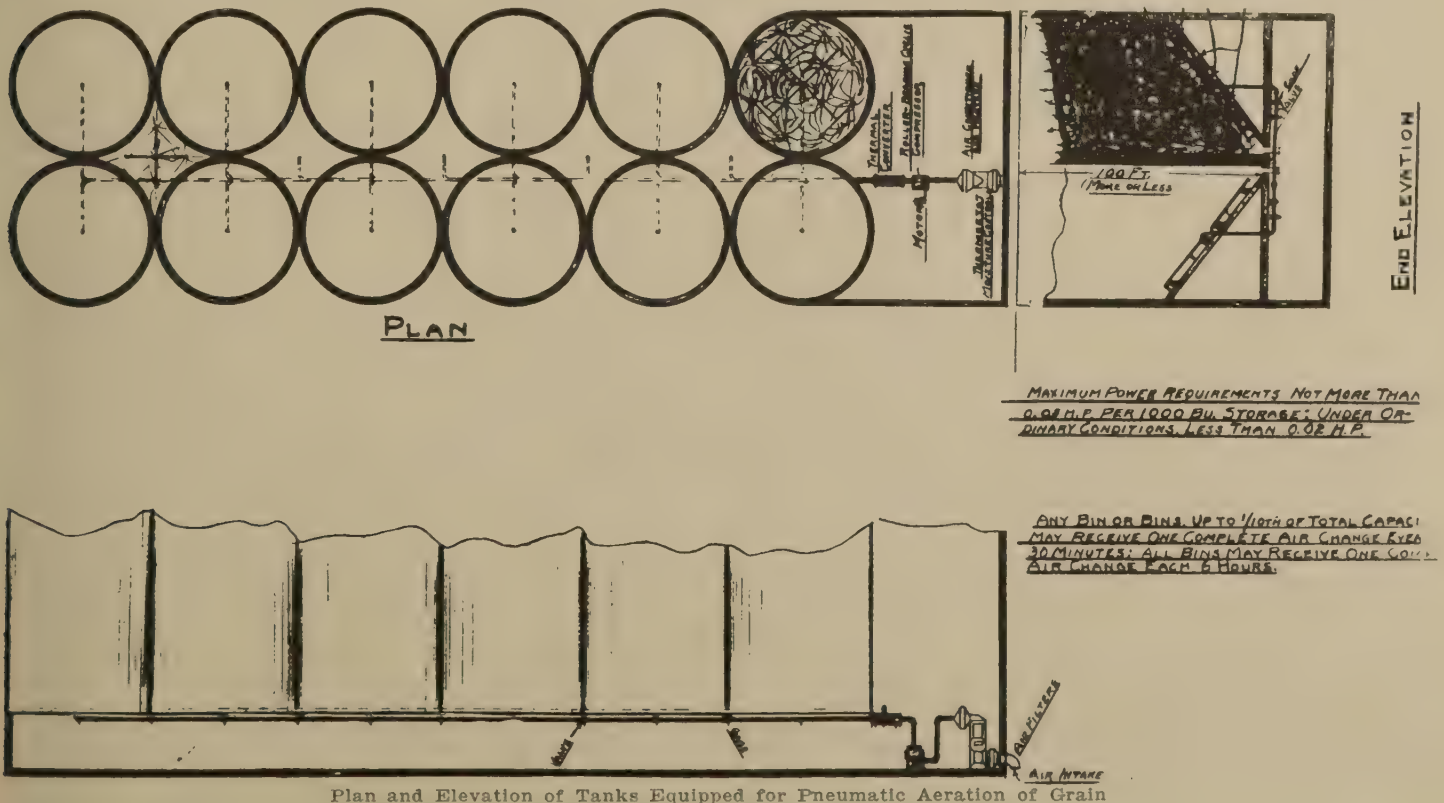
abnormal condition of the grain warrants the continuous use of the maximum aeration, fully 100 times as great as the quantity actually reaching the surfaces of the grain kernels by reason of one turn each ten days.

When the pneumatic process is used to produce the lesser degree of aeration, the air may be conditioned so that no appreciable moisture loss will occur from grain containing not more than 14 per cent moisture. However, a slow but positive reduction of temperature of grain may be expected, without the loss of an appreciable amount of moisture, when the lesser degree of aeration is used, and the air is conditioned to increase its vapor pressure. When the air used is conditioned to increase its evaporative power, the lesser degree of aeration will lower the moisture content of grain which contains above 14 per cent very slowly, but of grain kernels containing more than that amount much more rapidly.

When the pneumatic process is used to produce maximum aeration, and the air used is conditioned to increase its evaporative power, grain containing more than 14 per cent moisture, and which by reason of excessive moisture is producing an appreciable quantity of heat, will lose moisture to the air very rapidly, the rate of loss depending upon the rate of heat evolution and the amount of moisture in excess of about 14 per cent. When some of the kernels are very wet and some very dry, evaporation from the ones containing excessive moisture will proceed rapidly; the moderately damp kernels will lose only a small amount of moisture, or none; while those that are very dry will absorb some of the moisture lost from those containing an excess. The average moisture content of the grain mass may be reduced at least 1 per cent in 30 days of continuous maximum operation when said mass carries moisture in excess of 14 per cent and is in a "normal" condition, and much more rapidly when said mass is generating a considerable amount of heat.

When grain that is in "normal" condition, and contains not more than 13 per cent moisture, is subjected to continuous maxi-

[Concluded on page 178]



Grain Carriers

President Hoover has announced the appointment of Charles D. Mahaffie, of Washington, to be a member of the interstate commerce commission in the place of Thomas F. Woodlock, resigned.

The Chicago Board of Trade, through its transportation dept has filed a brief, in opposition to the examiner's report in I. & S. 2900, involving grain switching rates within the Chicago district and between Chicago and Chicago Heights districts.

Construction work is under way on the Santa Fe's new branch line extending from Amarillo to Boise City, Tex. This project will cost approximately \$5,000,000. Surveying work on the other new branch of the Santa Fe, extending from Las Animas, Colo., to the Texas Panhandle is continuing.

The railroads of the country, without exception, so far as is known are accepting the old kind of both the straight and the order B/L forms, when they are stamped "this shipment is tendered and received subject to the terms of the company's B/L effective August 1, 1930, as provided in supplement 1 to Consolidated Classification No. 6." It is understood the old forms may be used until the end of the year.

The Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board has started a movement to prevent congestion of grain elevator space in the larger Minnesota terminal cities. The joint grain transportation com'tee has reported that available storage space at the terminals has been reduced by about 2,000,000 bushels during the past two weeks, and that the total space at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior now is not more than 33,000,000 bushels.

Projects valued at \$14,500,000 are now under construction or are being planned by the C., B. & Q. railroad. Work on the \$4,000,000 new line of the system from Childress through Wellington to Pampa, Tex., will begin within forty-five days after the interstate commerce commission approves the project. It will be 113 miles long and will reach oil fields in Gray county as well as good agricultural lands in the northwest section of the state.

Authority to operate a barge line service on the Illinois River between its junction with the Mississippi River and Joliet, Ill., has been requested of the commission by the Inland Waterways Corporation. In addition the waterways corporation asked that connecting rail lines be directed to participate in through routes and joint rates over the proposed route. Cities to be served by the proposed barge route would include Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Pekin and Havana, Ill.

An order establishing freight rates for motor trucks operating for public hire between indeterminate termini has been made public by the chairman of the Iowa Railroad Commission, Fred P. Woodruff, who declares the truck tariff is the first of its kind attempted in any State. The new rate schedules apply to 1,300 truck operators in eighteen northwest Iowa counties. "Within a few years," Chairman Woodruff said, "it is our expectation that tariffs will have to be established for all portions of the State for such traffic."

The car service division of the American Railway Ass'n and the railroads are reviving their campaign for heavier loading of cars. Their experience has shown that there are still many shippers and receivers of freight who do not know that the load limit

of a car under Rule MCB 86 is now stenciled on the car and that it is considerably greater than under the old rule that cars might not be loaded more than ten per cent above nominal or marked capacity. A part of the campaign is to consist of a blotter for general distribution advising the user to "help reduce transportation waste by loading cars to the load limit."

I. C. C. Activities

The Commission on further hearing in 15026, Oklahoma Millers' League vs. Ala. & Miss. et al., has stated views on reparation that may be of more than ordinary interest to those who are interested in the reparation attitude of the Commission. Upon this further hearing a finding of unreasonableness has been made as to rates on grain and grain products, from points in Okla. to destinations in Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, including destinations on the west bank of that stream, and to river crossings in Miss. and La. on the east bank. Reparation has been awarded.

In the first report the Commission prescribed distance scales. New rates were established December 26, 1927, but the rates did not carry transit privileges. The old rates, with transit privileges attached, were retained for alternative application. In the second report, based on a further hearing, the Commission required the railroads to establish the new rates with free transit attached. Such rates went into effect June 25, 1928, almost five years after the first hearing. The question of reparation was the one under consideration in this third consideration of the matter, with the result, the award of reparation running to all the complainants and interveners which supported the demand for reparation with testimony. On the subject of reparation, the chairman said:

The record considered as a whole is conclusive that the rates assailed were unreasonable during the reparation period. Facts indicating such unreasonableness are set forth in the former reports herein and need not be repeated. The matter of transit was thoroughly considered in the prior report on further hearing. The record shows no change in conditions during the pendency of this proceeding which would warrant the conclusion that the rates assailed while unreasonable for the future, were not equally unreasonable in the past. In this connection, it should be noted that the first hearing in this proceeding was held November 8, 1923, whereas the reparation period does not start until the following year. The findings set forth in the first report issued June 17, 1927, were based on the evidence introduced at the hearing of November 8, 1923. No evidence was introduced at the further hearing held February 10, 1928, which necessitated changes in the distance scales prescribed. Due to circumstances beyond their control, complainants were deprived of reasonable rates on their shipments over an unusually long period of time. It is in accordance with substantial justice that they should be compensated for this delay. This will not work an unwarranted hardship on defendants inasmuch as they collected charges during the reparation period in excess of those to which they were reasonably entitled under section 1 of the act.

In 22886, Quisenberry Feed Manufacturing Co. vs. St. L.-S. F., the complaint was dismissed. Rate, L. C. L., poultry feed, Kansas City, Mo., to Van Vleet, Miss., found applicable.

In 19967, Valley Grain Co., vs. C. C. C. & St. L., et al., the Commission on reconsideration found that the rates on grain, Wing,

Ill., to Battle Creek, Mich., and Louisville, Ky., were not unreasonable but unduly prejudicial, and that the rates on the same commodity, Wing to Chicago, for reshipment by lake and rail, and St. Louis, were not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial, modified to the extent of finding the rate from Wing to St. Louis unduly prejudicial to dealers at Wing and unduly preferential to dealers at Fairbury and Forrest, Ill., to the extent it exceeded or may exceed the rate contemporaneously maintained from Fairbury and Forrest to St. Louis. Carriers required to remove the prejudice not later than October 20. This also embraces 20897, Same vs. Southern et al.

New Complaints

23631. Hardeman - King Co., Amarillo, Tex., vs. C. R. I. & G. et al. Unreasonable rates, wheat, Stratford, Tex., and Texhoma, Tex., stored, and wheat and flour reshipped therefrom. Asks waiver existing undercharges or other adjustment.

23635. General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., vs. A. C. & Y. et al. Rates in violation sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 of act, grain, milled at Minneapolis and reshipped to points in eastern states. Other transit operators at Minneapolis preferred. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

New Grain Organization for Southwestern Minnesota

The Western Grain Men's Ass'n was recently organized with a membership embracing the active grain shippers of Chipewa, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Lyons, and Lincoln counties in Minnesota, and Deuel county, South Dakota.

L. V. Dahl, Sec'y, Minneota, Minn., writes: "The purposes for which this organization is formed—as outlined in our Constitution—are 'To create and foster a spirit of harmony and friendship among its members, and to advance their mutual interests and the interests of their employers and patrons.'"

"The regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at such places as are designated from time to time, but we try to divide them so that they are scattered throughout the district. Any man directly engaged in the grain business is eligible for membership."

"We have already had two meetings and they have been very successful, and we look forward to a better understanding of our competitor's viewpoint, and feel that by becoming better acquainted with our neighbor that we will be able to overcome some of the evils connected with the country grain trade."

The purposes of the organization seem most commendable and we wish it every success. Interesting monthly programs and round-table meetings in the future are the only medium through which the country grain elevator business can be placed on a safer basis. Overbidding is undoubtedly the greatest evil to be overcome, along with overgrading, the extension of credit on side-lines, below-cost grinding charges, etc. Only through wholehearted effort have other sections of the country successfully pulled themselves out of the mire of unprofitable operation.

The officers are: Iver Wollum, pres., Porter; E. A. Silver, vice-pres., Clarkfield; L. V. Dahl, sec'y, Minneota; and H. P. Ras-mussen, treas., Clarkfield.

New Grain Rates Oct. 1 Ordered by Commission

One of the most important decisions ever rendered by the I. C. C., was handed down on July 25, in part 7 of case 17000, commonly known as the Hoch-Smith grain case. It consisted of a general revision of grain and grain products rates that are to be made effective on Oct. 1. Estimates are that this revision will cost the carriers from 15 to 20 million dollars.

The general effect of the revision is to make one rate applicable on both wheat and coarse grains and their direct products such as flour and meal, for both domestic and export shipment, made exclusively on the rate-break basis through primary markets from which there are proportional rates, with the consequent elimination from such markets, on shipments stopped there, of transit balances less than the proportional rates.

The prescribed rates represent on the whole substantial reductions on both wheat and coarse grains. Some of the wheat rates from North Dakota are increased. Coarse-grain rates from North Dakota and Minnesota are increased, from Iowa and Missouri both increased and reduced, and from South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas substantially reduced.

Substantial reductions are made in the flat rates to the primary markets, to the Gulf ports (on both domestic and export shipments), and in the Southwest the Inter-mountain region, and the Pacific Northwest.

Substantial changes, mainly reductions, are also made in the proportional rates from the Missouri River markets to Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and St. Louis, from Minneapolis to Duluth and Chicago, and from Missouri and Mississippi River markets to the Southwest and the Mississippi Valley, including Memphis and New Orleans; also in the export rates from the Missouri River, Chicago, and St. Louis to eastern and Gulf ports.

Head Notes

The head notes to the decision give a comprehensive view of the wide range of rates covered in the decision, and they are as follows:

1.—Rates and practices affecting the transportation of grain and grain products throughout the western district, from that district to all ports of export, and from Lake Erie ports to Atlantic ports (as part of a lake-and-rail transportation) reviewed under the interstate commerce act and the Hoch-Smith resolution, and a general readjustment required.

2.—Dual system of proportional rates and transit balances outboard from primary markets results in undue preference of shippers under the transit balances and undue prejudice to shippers under the higher proportional rates. Rates through primary markets required to be made exclusively on the rate-break basis of flat rates into the markets and proportional rates beyond, and overhead through rates less than the market combination required to be canceled.

3.—Reasonable through rates prescribed and, when made through the primary markets from which they are proportional rates, broken back into combinations of flat rates into the primary markets and proportional rates beyond.

4.—Relation of proportional rates from Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis to Memphis and New Orleans and from Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City to Minneapolis and Duluth substantially revised.

5.—Requests of Wichita, Kans., and Grand Forks, N. Dak., for the prescription of outboard proportional rates denied.

6.—Rates on coarse grains are now the same as on wheat west of the Rocky Mountains and in Illinois, and 90 per cent of the rates on wheat in the remainder of the Western District. One rate prescribed for application on both wheat and coarse grains throughout the entire Western District and in Illinois.

7.—Rates on grain products, including flour, are higher than on grain from which the products are made in some of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and on some transcontinental shipments to the Pacific coast and are the same as on the grain from which the products are made throughout the remainder of the Western District. One rate prescribed for application on grain and grain products throughout the entire district.

8.—Bran, shorts and middlings move out of transit points on the transit balances of through rates on wheat in some instances and on the transit balances of through rates on coarse grains in others. The one basis herein prescribed for both wheat and coarse grains will correct existing inequalities in this respect.

9.—Mixed feeds containing articles other than the direct products of grain are not entitled to move out of primary markets at proportional rates, or out of transit points at the transit balances of through rates, applicable on grain and grain products.

10.—Rates on flaxseed prescribed on basis of 112 per cent of the contemporaneous rates on wheat.

11.—Bases of rates on farm seeds revised.

12.—Transit stops without separate charge limited to two for milling or other treatment plus one for inspection, additional stops for other than inspection to be paid for at the rate of 2 cents per 100 pounds for each stop.

13.—Transit is included in the line-haul rate in all parts of the western district except in some parts of the Northwest. The rates prescribed herein will include transit in the line-haul rate in all parts of the western district.

14.—Transit tariffs should be thoroughly overhauled and present grants of transit, out of line, and back hauls beyond the point of reasonable competitive necessity eliminated.

15.—Transit regulations should be published in transit circulars separate from the tariffs of rates in connection with which the regulations are to be applied.

16.—Storage in transit of grain products not still in the process of manufacture should be discontinued.

17.—So-called unit rule for mixed-carload shipments found to be unlawful.

18.—Request of Minneapolis for transit under the rate to Duluth from North Dakota and Montana, from which the rates to Minneapolis and Duluth are the same, based on the location of Minneapolis directly intermediate to Duluth on the route of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, denied, and the combination of flat rates to Minneapolis and the proportional rate beyond found to be the proper basis of charge under the rate-break system of making rates through primary markets herein prescribed.

19.—Previous finding that the rates to Portland, Ore., should be 10 per cent lower than to Puget Sound ports from points south of the Snake River in Washington and Oregon affirmed.

20.—Readjustments required in numerous specific situations presented upon this record and by formal complaints and investigation and suspension proceedings consolidated therewith.

21.—One basis for both export and domestic shipments prescribed for application to Texas Gulf ports and north Pacific coast ports.

22.—Exports differentials to Galveston under New Orleans from designated areas in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas prescribed.

23.—Relation of export rates from St. Louis, Chicago, and Missouri River markets to New Orleans and Baltimore revised.

That the commission is apprehensive of judicial overturn of rate reductions made in conformity with the Hoch-Smith resolution is evident from what it says as to its findings in the case. It states that it is impossible to foretell in advance what the exact consequence of the new grain rates will be, but that the recently granted rate increases (the classified freight rates) will serve to hold revenues so that the grain reductions "will not threaten the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation."

Some states and some markets are not at all pleased with the decision and some of the railways, especially those that handle a large

volume of wheat, are particularly blue. Indeed it is said that plans are already being made for filing a joint protest by the carriers involved asking for a postponement of effective date until new evidence can be introduced and the present needs of the roads considered.

Many Specific Rates Named

Thousands of specific rates were named in appendix D, this specific part of the decision making 29 pages of the report.

The first page of this appendix gives a fairly good idea of the territory effected by the changed rates as well as a good idea as to what reductions are to be expected. This page is as follows:

Proportional Rates

	Present (wheat)	Prescribed (wheat and coarse grains)
To Duluth from—		
Minneapolis	6.5	4.5
Sioux City	17.5	13
Omaha	17.5	16
Kansas City	19	20
To Minneapolis from—		
Sioux City	16.5	8.5
Omaha	16.5	11.5
Kansas City	17.5	15.5
To Chicago from—		
Minneapolis	13	11
Sioux City	17.5	15
Omaha	17.5	15
Kansas City	17.5	15
To St. Louis from—		
Sioux City	17.5	16
Omaha	13.5	13
Kansas City	13.5	9
To Kansas City from—		
Omaha	8	6
To Omaha from—		
Sioux City	4.5	3
To Memphis from—		
Omaha	25	22
Omaha	*22.5	22
Kansas City	24	16
Kansas City	*21.5	16
St. Louis	11.5	9
St. Louis	*9	9
To New Orleans from—		
Memphis	17	10
St. Louis	†28.5	19
Kansas City	†41	26
Omaha	†42	32
To Texas Group 3 from—		
Kansas City	37	21
Omaha	45	27
St. Louis	37	23
To Louisiana Group 3 from—		
Kansas City	41	†26
Omaha	45	†32
St. Louis	37	†23
To Little Rock from—		
Kansas City	26.5	16
Omaha	31	22
St. Louis	23.5	10
To Texarkana from—		
Kansas City	31	16
Omaha	35	22
St. Louis	31	16

*For the southeast.

†Domestic.

‡West of the Rock Island from Randolph south through Ruston, Alexandria and Eunice 3 cents less.

§On and east of above line 4 cents less.

Export Rates

	Present	Prescribed
Kansas City to Texas Group 3	23.5	*21
Omaha to Texas Group 3	24.5	*27
Omaha to Montreal	†31.5	†29
Kansas City to Montreal	†31.5	†29
Omaha to Baltimore	38.5	31
Kansas City to Baltimore	38.5	31
Omaha to New Orleans	24.5	27
Kansas City to New Orleans	23.5	21
St. Louis to Baltimore	25	22
St. Louis to New Orleans	11	14
Chicago to Baltimore	21	16
Central Illinois to Baltimore	32.5	27.5
Central Illinois to New Orleans	22.5	25.5

*Also the domestic rates.

†Through charge to Montreal is made by adding to the proportional rate of 17.5 cents to Chicago lake charges, not subject to the interstate commerce act, said to approximate 14 cents beyond.

‡Through charge to Montreal will be made by adding to the reduced proportional rate of 15 cents to Chicago lake charges, not subject to the interstate commerce act, said to approximate 14 cents beyond.

Storage of Weevily Grain

BY GILBERT SCHENK, RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THE WEEVIL-CIDE CORPORATION

The weevil problem is becoming more serious each year due to the changing methods of harvesting and marketing. The increasing use of the combine and the corresponding increase in the moisture content make conditions ideal for rapid development of weevils. The orderly marketing program advocated by the Farm Board and private co-operative ass'ns is causing grain to be held in storage for much longer periods than was formerly the custom. In addition to these factors the market has been slow and much wheat has been held due to low prices.

Many firms have suffered severe losses because of these conditions. Companies which hitherto have depended upon cold weather and turning to control weevil are now finding this method no longer sufficient. The weevil are too numerous and breed too rapidly to be controlled by mechanical means alone. One firm suffered a loss of over one quarter of a million dollars due to weevil infestation during the past season.

The writer has made a study of the weevil storage problems and of the various chemicals used to control weevil infestation.

The chances taken by grain and milling companies in attempting to control weevil by mechanical means alone are entirely out of proportion to the cost of chemical control known to be safe, effective and which fits in with practical storage problems. From the writer's study of weevil storage problems and the various chemicals used to control weevil infestation the following method of weevil control has been developed and has proven entirely satisfactory in every way and is used by the leading grain companies of the United States and Canada.

Handling Weevily Grain.—Since much wheat, especially in the southwest, is harvested with a combine the purchaser of wheat during the early season must take precautions, turning and aeration, to properly condition this grain during the sweating period.

After the sweating process has been completed the grain should be treated with an approved fumigant according to the directions given by the manufacturers. This will eliminate any heating due to weevil infestation alone or lessen the serious heating which results when both weevils and high moisture content are present. If the moisture content is beyond good storage limits heating will result from this factor alone.

The grain should now be turned every two or three weeks until the "summer temperatures" have been reduced and the moisture content is within safe limits. This will usually require three or four turnings depending upon the condition of the wheat and the locality stored. Where operating conditions and time permit it is best to run the grain slowly in order to more thoroughly aerate and cool it.

After the grain has been freed of weevil infestation, relieved of summer heat and the moisture content is within safe limits no special handling should be required until cold weather in localities where freezing temperatures are reached. The grain should be turned at least twice during the coldest winter weather in order to thoroughly chill it after which it should remain in good condition.

Grain which has not been properly conditioned during the fall and winter months and has been allowed to become heavily infested with weevil should first be treated with a heavy dosage of the approved fumi-

gant to free it of weevil infestation. The grain should then receive a severe scouring and screening in order to remove as much of the broken particles and weevil cut berries as possible. Providing the grain has not been bin-burned or become musty, two or three aerations should practically remove the weevily odor. This grain can then be mixed from ten to fifty per cent with undamaged grain after which it will usually pass inspection at its original grade.

Over 50,000,000 bushels of grain (wheat, oats, corn and barley) were treated by this method during the past year. The results have been so uniformly successful that most of the grain companies in the United States and Canada have adopted this system.

There is no longer need to wait until the damage is done and suffer great losses. A practical weevil control at a very economical cost is available to all storers of grain, large or small.

Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, Ill., is erecting at Heijo, Chosen, Corea, a large corn products plant to consume much of the corn grown in Manchuria. The construction is giving employment to 700 laborers for two years.

Coolidge on Price Control

Calvin Coolidge, former President, comments on marketing in the *Herald and Examiner*, as follows:

"The European cartel for maintaining an arbitrary price for steel has been abandoned. The plan failed. Some years ago our government was trying to fix a price for silver. More recently the British were trying to control rubber.

"In Brazil it was coffee, in Cuba sugar and in Canada the wheat market. Our producers tried to hold the price of copper and the Farm Board went into wheat and cotton.

"None of these efforts has been a success. It is not possible to repeal the law of supply and demand, of cause and effect, or of action and reaction. Value is a matter of opinion. An act of Congress has small jurisdiction over what men think.

"When the consumer buys a product it goes out of the market and disappears. When private or public agents buy to fix an arbitrary price, the product is still in the market, every consumer knows it and waits for the resale. The price can be held only as a local or temporary expedient which usually makes matters worse. But because all of us are bigger than some of us, not even the United States treasury is powerful enough to put an arbitrary price on the great world's staples with any permanent success."

Bigger and Bigger Loads

No narrow driveway or weak timbered flooring can handle truck loads of wheat such as are brought to the elevator of Hobbs-Dauner at Higgins, Tex., by two truck drivers from eastern Colorado. They have a Chevrolet truck chassis, which carries the front end of a huge trailer, supported at the rear by another pair of wheels, and make several long distance trips from eastern Colorado to Higgins weekly. The box will carry 250 bus. of wheat.

Truck lifts are of little use with a trailer truck like this, so the bottom of the box is fitted with two shut-off gates, one at the front and one at the rear. When unloading, the truck driver stops so the front gate is directly above the opening. Then the slide is pulled and the grain drops thru the opening thus provided. When the front part of the box has been unloaded, the truck is moved forward until the back gate is above the pit. The bottom of the large box must be swept.

The photo herewith was taken at the Hobbs-Dauner scales just after a 235 bu. load of barley had been bumped. Standing beside the truck are Geo. L. Dauner, one of the partners of the receiving firm, Ray Langford of Hacker Grain Co., and the two truck drivers.

As the business of trucking grain develops, more and more of these huge carriers are coming into service. Elevator builders in the last couple of seasons have been giving the truck problem consideration, by including in their plans for new elevators wide driveways and heavily timbered floors.

A wide driveway has the additional merit of providing plenty of room for getting around a truck when the rush movement is at its height, thus speeding up operations.

Pneumatic Aeration of Grain

[Continued from page 175]

mum aeration with the pneumatic process with air conditioned to a high vapor pressure, the average moisture content of the mass may be increased at least 1 per cent in 30 days. When a lower degree of aeration is employed for the purpose of promoting moisture absorption, there will be some increase in the moisture content of grain in a "normal" condition, and having an initial moisture content of 13 per cent or less, even with the minimum degree of aeration.

This improved system of conditioning grain is being installed in elevators by the Pneumatic Process Corporation, which will supply additional information on request.



Huge Truck on Scale of Hobbs-Dauner at Higgins, Tex.
In foreground: R. T. Langford, Enid, Okla., and Geo. L. Dauner, and the two Truck Drivers.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—We contemplate building an elevator of 300,000-bu. capacity for the storage of rough rice. Site as yet has not been selected. Proposed elevator is to be concrete, with cleaning and drying equipment. As yet no equipment has been purchased. However, machinery to handle seed rices and to dry damp rices has been specified for the proposed project. In connection with the elevator a general warehouse of 10,000 square feet for general storage of cotton and other farm products is planned, this building to be of steel construction.—Hoevels Elvtr. & Storage Co., August Hoevels, Jr.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—Arthur David Elvish of this city, has been appointed deputy grain inspector for Port Arthur, Ft. William and Winnipeg.

Meham, Sask.—The N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.'s elevator here burned late in July. No grain was lost as the house had not been in use recently.

Winnipeg, Man.—The annual meeting of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Board room of the Grain Exchange at 2 p. m., Aug. 19.

Vancouver, B. C.—William Bushfield, for 18 years a grain merchant of this city, died recently at the age of 74 years. He is survived by one son and four daughters.

Port Stanley, Ont.—The old elevator here owned by the creditors of the defunct Empire Milling Co., of St. Thomas, burned July 16. It had not been in operation for four years.

St. Marys, Ont.—The electric motor that drives the plant of the Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was burned out during a severe electrical storm recently, necessitating a shutdown of about two weeks for rewinding the motor.

Regina, Sask.—It was reported that approximately \$1,000,000 would be distributed among former shareholders of the former Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Ltd., on Aug. 1, this being the proceeds of this year's payment of the agreement under which the Wheat Pool purchased the company's assets six years ago.

Galt, Ont.—The Standard Milling Co. of Canada, Ltd., is said to be withdrawing from the Canadian trade, having already sold its mill at Preston, Ont., and is closing down its mills here and at Guelph, Ont. Business men at this point are trying to organize a company to take over and operate the mill here, which is of 750-barrels capacity.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A heavy concrete wall in the pit of the Union Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s elevator foundations, which the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. is dismantling prior to the erection of the workhouse (the old workhouse burned in June) and building of the 1,000,000-bu. annex, caved in, July 26, killing two workmen instantly. The men were working at the bottom of the pit, wrecking the wall, and a large portion of it dislodged, burying them beneath the debris.

Victoria, B. C.—The Panama-Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., notified this city late in June that it would be unable to meet the bond interest due July 2, and expressed the hope that during July the company would do its best to liquidate the amount required, which is \$12,700, the semi-annual interest on the bond issue of \$508,000 guaranteed by the city. The grain company had 30 days in which to make good its financial standing after receipt of default notice from the city.

Loverna, Sask.—During a recent terrific storm, the Saskatchewan Pool elevator was struck by lightning at 10:30 o'clock at night and burned. The fortunate direction of the wind was all that saved the whole town from destruction.

Blucher, Sask.—The Pool elevator here burned at about 4 a. m., July 11, together with 2,400 bus. of wheat. A car loaded with grain, on a spur track, was moved to safety. Austin Lee, agent, had a narrow escape when he was awakened by smoke as he slept in the office.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Eastern Terminal Elvtr. Co. is building an annex to its elevator here, known locally as the Richardson Elevator, to have a capacity of 3,500,000 bus., giving the elevator a total capacity of about 7,000,000 bus. Contract has been let to the Barnett-McQueen Co., which started work July 21, the first section to be completed in about six weeks and the entire addition to be ready to receive grain by the end of November. It is said that it is planned to have ultimately a plant of 20,000,000 bus. capacity. The addition, to be of cement concrete, will consist of 80 tanks, 100 feet high. Stuart Langille, of Winnipeg, is manager of the company, and Hugh Grant is the local superintendent. When this addition, the Searle Terminal Grain Co.'s annex and N. M. Paterson & Co.'s addition are all completed, the grain storage capacity of elevators at the Canadian head of the lakes will be about 95,000,000 bus.

CALIFORNIA

Palo Verde, Cal.—The Palo Verde Commercial Co. recently installed a complete feed grinding mill having a capacity of two tons an hour.

Montpellier, Cal.—Rouse & Cathcart now have in operation their new grain elevator recently completed. It consists of six concrete bins, each having a capacity of 5,000 bus., with a timber and corrugated iron warehouse in the center. A 10-ton dump pit is beneath the workhouse.

Turlock, Cal.—A feed mill is under construction here for K. Knutsen, to be of concrete and steel, cost \$20,000, and to be equipped with up-to-date grinding and mixing machinery, including a 15,000-gallon molasses tank and mixer, with special facilities for manufacturing alfalfa meal. Sept. 1 is the date fixed for completion of the plant.

Susanville, Cal.—Bronson & Doyle purchased the entire business of Associated Storage & Warehouse Co. and have also purchased the Lassen Grain & Milling Co.'s property, consisting of a 25-barrel flour mill and two warehouse buildings. The flour mill machinery will be salvaged, up-to-date feed mill machinery will be installed and elevators and bulk storage bins will be built in the mill building.—Bronson & Doyle, Jim E. Bronson.

San Francisco, Cal.—Rudolph Volmer, one of the most widely known grain dealers on the Pacific Coast, died on July 17, at his home here, at the age of 65 years, after a lingering illness. By his friends and business associates he was known as the father of the San Francisco grain trade. His character was such that his friends were legion. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of its floor committee for many years. At one time he was a member of the firm of Volmer & Perry, dissolved many years ago, and later conducted a grain business with his two sons, Rudolph Jr. and W. W. Volmer, who will carry on the business now. Mr. Volmer's wife died two years ago.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Corp., large feed manufacturers, will build a 120,000-bu. grain elevator in connection with the feed plant under construction here, as mentioned in the Journal's last number. The Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. will complete the construction work before the end of the year. The Taylor Corp. has another plant in Stockton and an agency in Tacoma.

Merced, Cal.—The Grange Co.'s grain warehouse burned at 3:20 in the afternoon of July 19; loss on building \$25,000, and on barley and feed \$25,000; partly insured. Valuable grain rolling and cleaning equipment was destroyed. The fire started in a nearby lumber yard and was said to have been caused by two small boys playing with matches; another cause given was a carelessly thrown cigarette stub. Two blocks of downtown property were razed by the fire.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Fire damaged the elevator of the Summit Grain Co. on July 25.

Center, Colo.—The Center Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Stratton, Colo.—The elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 20.

Sterling, Colo.—Slight damage was done to the electrical equipment in the plant of the W. C. Harris Grain Co. recently by fire.

Denver, Colo.—A Jay Bee Handy Andy Vertical Batch Mixer has just been installed in the plant of the Globe Fuel & Feed Co. by Western Engineering Co.

Holly, Colo.—We expect to increase our elevator capacity here to 25,000 bus. this fall, and will install a new hammer mill.—T. R. Romer, Romer Merc. & Grain Co.

Fort Lyon, Colo.—We intend to install a hammer mill and perhaps a batch mixer for use in manufacturing poultry feed for local distribution, some time this fall.—Lewis Baxter, Fort Lyon Elvtr.

Wray, Colo.—It is reported that the Jennings & Roller Grain Co.'s elevator that burned on July 10, with a loss of \$55,000, will be rebuilt as soon as possible. As the harvest was at its height a few days after the fire, Mr. Roller bot grain and loaded it directly on the cars.

Denver, Colo.—The Dixie-Portland Flour Co., of Memphis, Tenn., has leased the 1,600-barrel mill and 310,000-bu. elevator here of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. for a year, on a royalty basis, with an option to buy at the end of that time. Geo. T. Russell will continue as manager. With the addition of this plant the Dixie-Portland Flour Co. operates four mills, three of which are located in Missouri, also several blending plants besides the one at Memphis. Mr. C. B. Stout, pres. of the Dixie-Portland Co., writes: "We will operate the Denver mill under the name 'Pride of the Rockies Mill.'"

ILLINOIS

Frankfort, Ill.—The Frankfort Grain Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Petersburg, Ill.—The Wilms elevator is being operated this season by Arthur Hueffner.

Plainfield, Ill.—Lightning slightly damaged the plant of the Plainfield Grain Co. recently.

Carpenter, Ill.—F. E. Stalhut has added to his elevator equipment one style "A" McMillin Dump.

Block Station (Sidney p. o.), Ill.—The plant of the Federal Grain Elvtrs, Inc., burned recently.

Weston, Ill.—A drive belt in the power house of the Weston Co-op. Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire on July 28.

Cornell, Ill.—Stockholders have voted to sell the Farmers Elevtr. to the Crum Grain Co., operating the other elevator here.

Dieterich, Ill.—On account of ill health, P. M. Wendt, manager of the Wendt Elevtr. Co. here, is closing his elevator temporarily.

Otto (Kankakee p. o.), Ill.—John Schrader's elevator here burned at 10:30 p. m., Aug. 1. The firemen were hampered by lack of water.

Sterling, Ill.—Thos. Brogan has been appointed manager of the Addison Capps Co.'s elevator recently taken over by J. A. Kadel and F. A. Grimes.

Bartleso, Ill.—The west house of the Bartleso Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. & Grain Co. was struck by lightning and destroyed by ensuing fire August 5.

Champaign, Ill.—Champaign territory grain men had dinner together at the Inman Hotel, this city, at 7 p. m., Aug. 12, and discussed grain matters afterwards.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory will meet on Aug. 14 at the I. O. O. F. Hall, this city, where those attending will have dinner at 7 o'clock.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, Aug. 6, at 7 p. m., where dinner was served.

Elliott, Ill.—H. J. Glabe is the successor to J. S. Cameron here, handling grain, flour, feed, coal and seed. The plant includes an elevator and an oats and corn storage building.

Homer, Ill.—A. W. Cast, of Fairmount, has leased the elevator of J. C. Koehn and taken possession. Mr. Koehn purchased this elevator, which was then a farmers elevator, in 1924.

Libertyville, Ill.—National Cereal Products Corp., incorporated; incorporators: H. S. Vandervoort, Chas. H. Peterson, Herman C. Peterson and others; to deal in all confections, etc.

Heyworth, Ill.—The Heyworth Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s stockholders have voted against a proposition to purchase stock in the Illinois Grain Corp., affiliated with the Federal Farm Board.

Homer, Ill.—The newspaper report of the burning of my elevator on Feb. 28, 1929, was false. My store building burned but my elevator was saved. I rebuilt the store.—W. A. Dennis.

Peoria, Ill.—An office has been opened in this city by the Illinois Grain Corp., which has secured the services of John Benson, for several years engaged in the grain business on the Peoria market.

Padua, Ill.—Harold Blair has recently been placed in full charge as manager of the Padua Grain Co.'s business. He has been working under the direction of his father, Joe Blair, for about two years.

Morrison, Ill.—An addition is being built to the Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator here to make room for a molasses mixer and a batch mixer. It is expected to be completed some time this month.

New Holland, Ill.—The elevator here formerly owned by B. H. McFadden & Sons (which firm has dissolved partnership) has been bot by the Sullivan Grain & Coal Co., which has been operating it since July 1.

Riggston, Ill.—The elevator here owned by Wayne Kinnett, which burned in June, is to be rebuilt. Mr. Kinnett arranged to take care of the new wheat, providing an office and a dump and temporary bins, in the meantime.

Winnebago, Ill.—Leon Peterson of Pecatonica has leased the elevator of C. P. Coolidge and will add side lines. Mr. Peterson will continue to operate his elevator in Pecatonica, and Mr. Coolidge retires on account of poor health.

Lincoln, Ill.—Spellman & Co.'s north elevator here was damaged by fire, at 2 o'clock p. m., Aug. 1; loss, \$1,000, mainly by water. Oats was being received from threshing machines at the time. The fire started in the storage bins at the top of the elevator.

Varna, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is installing a 15-ton type "S" auto truck scale.—Ed Jackson.

Prophetstown, Ill.—Mathis Bros. made improvements to their elevator here, in preparation for the new crop, consisting of widening the driveway three feet, putting in new grain pits with cement floors and lined with creosote lumber, and new boots and belts.

Byron, Ill.—The elevator owned by the Farmers Grain Co. was sold at auction recently for \$325, W. H. Ashleford, of Byron, being the buyer. The elevator, which was run on the co-operative basis, has never been a paying proposition, and in 1924 the farmers refused an offer of \$4,900 for it.

Arthur, Ill.—Lawrence Pittman and A. R. Livengood have disposed of their interest in the Arthur Farmers Elevtr. Co. to A. F. Davis, who now owns a majority of the stock. Mr. Davis succeeds Mr. Pittman as manager. The company owns the two elevators here formerly the property of Davis and Paul Kuhn & Co.

Momence, Ill.—Thum Print Products Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 5,000 shares, with no par value stipulated; incorporators: J. T. Schefflin, Elizabeth LaRoche and Geo. H. Ward, all of Momence. This company is the successor to the Whole Grain Wheat Co., which is erecting a plant here, as reported in the Journal's last number.

Saidora, Ill.—The E. T. McFadden Grain Co. has leased the elevators formerly owned by the firm of B. H. McFadden & Sons, recently dissolved (which operated elevators in Mason, Menard and Logan counties), at this point, at Bishop, Conover, Kilbourne, Oakford and Atterberry. E. T. McFadden, a member of the old firm, is pres. and general manager of the new concern, the E. T. McFadden Grain Co.

Toulon, Ill.—Chas. Potter has moved his grain business from Henry to this place, where he is operating with Davis Bros. & Potter. Fred M. Davis, manager here for Davis Bros. & Potter for 20 years, has been transferred to the company's Fort Dodge, Ia., office and has been succeeded in the management of the Toulon elevator by his nephew, Earl E. Davis, who has been associated with the firm at Cissna Park, Ill.

CHICAGO NOTES

Alfred T. Martin, vice-pres. of the Bartlett-Frazier Co. and veteran grain trader of this city, died on July 31, at his home at Wheaton, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Martin retired from active business a year ago last January, because of poor health. He had been associated with the Bartlett-Frazier Co. for over 30 years, and had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1891. His widow survives him.

Mark Bates, once a member of the Board of Trade, who has resided in Paris, France, for some time, died on July 27, after a short illness. In 1913, while he was pres. of the grain firm of W. G. Press & Co., Mr. Bates was expelled from the Board of Trade, of which he had been a member for 20 years, after he was found guilty of "cross trading."

An award of \$50, won by the Drum and Bugle Corps of Chicago Board of Trade Post, American Legion, in a statewide competition at Homewood, Ill., will be divided equally between the Illinois Soldiers Orphans' Home at Normal, Ill., and the Illinois Woman's Auxiliary of the Legion, according to John H. Fisher, commander. In passing along the award to organizations of the same department from which the \$50 prize originated, the Board of Trade Post is only continuing a policy it has followed for many months. An "opportunity" fund, administered by the auxiliary in loans to the orphans of soldiers, will be the recipient of its share of the post's gift, according to Mrs. Mary Macaffee, executive secretary. After reaching the age of 18, girls are required to leave and seek employment. This "opportunity" fund helps them along. The orphans at Normal already are beneficiaries of a \$1,800 trust fund established several months ago by the Board of Trade Post. Thirteen Drum and Bugle Corps from various parts of the state participated in the Homewood contest.

Rosenbaum Bros. will erect a 1,000,000-bu. concrete addition to their Calumet Elevtr. at South Chicago. The contract has been let to the M. A. Long Co.

Chicago.—Wesley M. Sears has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade. The following memberships have been transferred recently: Addison L. Gardner, Jr., Frank G. Crowell, Julius H. Barnes, H. R. Winthrop, Harry J. Lowenbach, C. Howard Marfield, Alfred Ettlinger, J. W. Coverdale, Chas. A. M. Waterhouse, Edward L. Hicks, Jr.

INDIANA

Manilla, Ind.—The Rush-Shelby Grain Co. has filed preliminary notice of dissolution.

Silver Lake, Ind.—The Silver Lake Elevtr. has added to its equipment a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Cypress, Ind.—Farmers Grain Co. has installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump to take care of its extremely heavy wheat crop.

Falmouth, Ind.—Grain of the Central States Grain Ass'n, Inc., stored in elevator at this location was destroyed by fire on July 13.

Stewart (Pence p. o.), Ind.—Millers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here burned recently; insured. The fire was said to have been caused by locomotive sparks.

Remington, Ind.—Farmers Co-Op. Co. has added to its equipment a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump with extension to take care of several different dump doors.

Crothersville, Ind.—The Crothersville Ice & Feed Co., incorporated; incorporators: Frank B. Lillie M. and John H. Butler; to manufacture and sell grain and feed.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Co. recently completed three reinforced concrete silos for the storage of coal, each having a capacity of 120 tons.

Scircleville, Ind.—The elevator here which C. C. Cunningham has managed for some time, has been sold to a group of farmers who will operate it as a co-operative elevator. Jesse Doan will be the manager.

Vincennes, Ind.—The elevator and plant of the Baltic Mills was damaged by fire on Aug. 5; loss, \$160,000; 20,000 bus. of wheat, 15,000 bus. of oats, and 7,000 bus. of corn were destroyed. Orville Stout is owner.

Knox, Ind.—The elevator and scale house of the Knox County Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Corp. burned at midnight, July 29; loss, about \$15,000. A warehouse adjoining the elevator burned just three weeks previously.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—With the removal of Wallace Stroud to Mt. Vernon, the headquarters of the National Soft Wheat Millers' Ass'n has been moved to Mt. Vernon. Charles T. Johnson, head of the Home Mill & Grain Co. of this city, is pres. of the ass'n, and Stroud is sec'y.—W. B. C.

Delphi, Ind.—Clويد Kerlin received a bad cut on his face and a sprained neck and back when he accidentally fell into the dump at C. M. Kerlin's elevator, which had been left open for repairs. He failed to see the open dump because of impaired eyesight due to an eye disease from which he has been suffering.

Darlington, Ind.—The Farmers Feed & Grain Co., operating elevators here and at Bowers, has been re-organized, due to the death of J. A. McComas, pres., and the transfer of his stock to Mr. Gery, who is now pres. Mr. McComas and Mr. and Mrs. Gery purchased the stock of the company 10 years ago.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Morrow Grain Co., Wabash; Max Grain Co., R. F. D. 12, Lebanon; Simpson Grain Co., R. F. D. 4, Huntington; Farmers Co-op. Co., Lafontaine; J. P. Rauschart, R. F. D. 6, Kokomo; Frank Strook, Hudson, and Burket Elevtr. Co., Burket. Group meetings of grain dealers are being held by the ass'n as rapidly as can be arranged. During the fourth week of July meetings were held at Ft. Wayne, Plymouth and Ligonier, with splendid attendance at each, which would have been even better had it not been that grain was coming in to a number of elevators at the time.

Lafayette, Ind.—This city has been made the general headquarters of the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana, with John G. Brown, pres., personally in charge. C. E. Dunnington has been named general manager of the 13 elevators recently purchased from the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., with offices in this city, and the managers and personnel of the various elevators will remain unchanged.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Negotiations that were pending, by which the Shelby County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, operating a grain elevator here, was also to manage the elevator recently bot by the Central States Grain Ass'n from the Martin Cutsinger Grain Co., were called off because of a disagreement as to the management of the business, and both elevators will be operated independently of each other.

Washington, Ind.—The three Graham brothers who operate a grain elevator in connection with their large farm, are stimulating farmers to greater interest in improved methods by conducting a 3-day Wabash Valley Parish Show embracing five counties, including a race meet on a new half-mile track, Aug. 12 to 15, which is to be made an annual affair.

Plymouth, Ind.—E. N. Cook, who for 18 years has owned and operated the Cook Elvtrs. here, has sold his business to Ivan Syler, of Nappanee, who was formerly engaged in the mill and elevator business in that city with an uncle, under the name of Syler & Syler. The new owner plans to operate only one of the elevators, the one on Garro St.; the Adams St. elevator is rented out to Short & Son, poultry buyers.

Elizabethtown, Ind.—We have had no loss at our elevator. Fire starting in a grocery adjoining our feed storage warehouse destroyed both grocery, our feed storage and Masons' lodge hall. These buildings were about 100 yards from our elevator and we had no fire at all at the elevator. [A press report stated that the elevator had burned.] The threshing is over and we have handled the wheat crop. We are rebuilding our warehouse ourselves, a concrete block building, 38x72 feet.—W. H. Newsom.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Wm. C. Babcock, Sr., head of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co. and probably the most widely known citizen of this part of the state, died on July 16 at the age of 68 years, at a sanatorium in Indianapolis, following an illness that extended over several years. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of death. About the year 1894 he established the business that afterward became his life work, that of his wholesale grain company. His first elevator was constructed in 1895 on or near the spot where the present plant now stands. In 1905 he formed a partnership with Bert Hopkins, of this city, the association lasting until 1918, when Mr. Hopkins disposed of his interests to Mr. Babcock. Several elevators in this and surrounding counties were built by Mr. Babcock, until now the company has seven branch houses. Not only was Mr. Babcock a leader in the business of this town and county, but he was also a supporter of all civic improvements, and a member of several fraternal and social organizations. He is survived by his widow and two children, W. C. Babcock, Jr., and Mrs. Paulus, of Milwaukee.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Wm. Nading Grain Co. is now in the hands of receiver but the business has not as yet been disposed of. We have leased to the Central States Grain Ass'n for four months only.—H. B. DePrez, receiver.

Wolcottville, Ind.—The old steam power equipment at the G.R.I. elevator owned by Merritt Pierce, doing business as the Wolcottville Grain Co., has been discontinued in favor of electricity. At the present time the new power consists of three fully enclosed fan-ventilated Westinghouse motors of the latest type with modern control equipment. A new crusher and hammer mill with additional motors for them will soon be installed. The installation is standard in every respect and Mr. Pierce is now proudly claiming one of the finest power jobs in the country. The work was done by Myhnier & Conley.

IOWA

Hawarden, Ia.—I am out of the grain business.—W. Brunskill.

Solon, Ia.—Frank J. Krob has bot out the Fiala Elvtr. Co. from John Fiala.

Chester, Ia.—E. E. Fergusson is the new mgr. for the Hunting Elvtr. Co.

Greene, Ia.—We are thinking of installing an oat huller.—E. L. Bruce & Son.

Neola, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here has a new covering of sheet iron.

Polk City, Ia.—Notice of dissolution of the Farmers Grain Co. of this place has been published.

Pioneer, Ia.—Guy Graham has been appointed manager of the Davis Bros. & Potter Elvtr. here.

Newton, Ia.—D. J. Eberhart has installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in his elevator at this point.

Norway, Ia.—The Norway Grain Co. recently installed new and larger scales at its elevator here.

Humboldt, Ia.—A new 15-ton scale has been installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Readlyn, Ia.—Wm. Schumacher has just completed an elevator here which he and his son will operate.

Paton, Ia.—Huey Sells & Co. are erecting a concrete storage bin of 12,000-bu. capacity.—Art Torkelson.

Gilbert, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an addition, 28x50, for a feed mixer and feed storage.

Winfield, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently added to its equipment a Bender Electric Truck Dump.

Anthon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Elvtr. here was closed several days in July to receive a thoro overhauling.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—About \$4,000 has been expended in repairing the Cedar Rapids Grain Co.'s elevator.

Webb, Ia.—Repairs are being made on the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at this place, T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here has been repaired and painted and given a complete coat of waterproofing material.

Cedar, Ia.—H. E. McBurney purchased a small building and has remodeled it into an up-to-date elevator office.—Art Torkelson.

Newton, Ia.—An up-to-date feed mill plant is being constructed here by the Guthrie Seed & Feed Co., to be completed by Sept. 1.

Menlo, Ia.—Johnson & Tuttle have installed a new air dump, grates, new driveway floor and at present are building new approaches.—Art Torkelson.

Farnhamville, Ia.—Repairs on the elevator office building have been made by the D. Milligan Co., which recently leased the elevator to Lee Davis.

Sumner, Ia.—Henry Schult has had his elevator rewired and a new switch box put in, to make it fireproof so far as the electric equipment is concerned.

Ireton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was closed for extensive repairs before the new crop moved, the improvements including a new elevator leg.

Clutler, Ia.—Fred F. Zmolek has bot the oat hulling and feed grinding business of Geo. Hara at the Melvin Mundt Elvtr. here and will take possession this fall.

Magill (Minden p. o.), Ia.—The Magill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned shortly before midnight on a recent Saturday. A small amount of grain was in the bins.

Hayfield, Ia.—Gottlieb Deeg of LeSueur, Minn., has succeeded H. G. Fischer as manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Fischer having resigned.

Ayrshire, Ia.—The new elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. replacing the one that burned last fall, has been completed. Wm. Martin will again be the manager.

Milford, Ia.—Stockdale & Hankins have added 20,000 bus. storage capacity to their elevator by the erection of a new tile bin, giving them a total capacity of 60,000 bus.

Anita, Ia.—Marsh Milhollen, who has managed the Kunz Grain Co.'s elevator here for over 20 years, has retired from active service and has been succeeded by his son, Howard.

Williams, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The North Iowa Grain Co. will keep the elevator in operation until a new manager has been appointed.

West Branch, Ia.—The West Branch Feed & Grain Co. has finished construction of a new concrete scale pit and is awaiting arrival of its new truck scale to install it.—Art Torkelson.

Swea City, Ia.—Geo. S. Livermore, of Fairmont, re-opened his elevators this point (that had been closed since March) late in July, and will continue to buy grain here, C. J. Kinney being the buyer.

Winterset, Ia.—Myles Young, Jr., of M. Young & Co., passed away July 25. He was 60 years of age and had been in poor health since last fall. He is survived by his wife and two sons.—Art Torkelson.

Holland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here burned late at night, July 29; partly insured. A \$3,000 policy taken out over 90 days ago when there was more grain in the house, expired recently. The elevator contained 3,000 bus. of oats (old and new) and 1,000 bus. of shelled corn. It will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

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Westview (Pocahontas p. o.), Ia.—The Van West Grain Co. has recently added electric motors and two lifts with a motor on the head of each, to its equipment, making it possible to handle 4,400 bus. of grain an hour.

Davenport, Ia.—Jas. Van Nice was promoted to the management of the Victoria Elevator Co.'s plant here, succeeding Robt. Cargill, who was called to Minneapolis on account of the sickness of his father.—Art. Torkelson.

Schaller, Ia.—Creditors of the Schaller Produce Co. have disposed of their interests in that property to a newly formed company incorporated under the name of the Farmers Grain Co., the capital stock of which is \$3,500.

Elberon, Ia.—Magnus Nielsen, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, at which time he will enter the employ of Allied Mills, Inc., of Chicago, as salesman in northern Iowa.

Mediapolis, Ia.—F. G. Wright, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange at Wapello, Ia., for 13 years who resigned several months ago, has formed a partnership here with F. G. Clump in the Wright Grain Co. It is planned to erect a new elevator soon.

Killduff, Ia.—Raymond Fleck, local elevator man, was painfully injured when he fell down six steps on a stairway in the elevator building and in attempting to catch himself his right arm became entangled in the machinery. It was badly cut but was not broken.

Johnston, Ia.—Scholes Feed & Grain Co. recently purchased a small building which has been moved over next to the company's warehouse and will be used as an office. It is a nice addition to the plant and will speed up service.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has moved its office building and scales about ten feet to the north, to comply with the wishes of the state highway commission, which insisted that they be moved off the highway entirely. They were partly on the highway and partly on the railroad property.

Kanawha, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., H. H. Veldhouse and the Farmers Elvtr. Co., all of this place, have decided to take no grain for storage and have issued a notice to that effect, stating that all grain left with them will be considered sold at their bid date of delivery if no other arrangements have been made with the manager or owner, as the case may be.

Gifford, Ia.—James Troy, of this place, bot the H. N. Edmondsen Grain Co.'s elevator here at referee's sale for \$3,325. The mill, engine, hardware and other stock went to various bidders. The new owner began at once to get the house into shape to handle grain. H. C. Moore, who built and formerly owned and operated the elevator, has been engaged as manager.

Shannon City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and contents and the coal and grain office connected with it burned in the afternoon of Aug. 6. The elevator was valued at \$4,000 and the office at \$800; loss covered by insurance. The elevator contained 700 bus. of wheat, 500 bus. of oats and 100 bus. of corn. Three wells were pumped dry in saving nearby buildings.

Algona, Ia.—About 70 members of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n attended a district meeting here, on July 17, at the court house, including D. Milligan, sec'y, independent elevator men and managers of farmers elevators within a radius of 40 miles. Local men from the offices of the Petch, LaBuddle and Wm. Bell Grain companies acted as hosts in serving refreshments.

Burlington, Ia.—The new elevator of the Johnson Grain Co. opened for business about the middle of July. It is operated and managed by C. A. Johnson. Work on the construction was started early in June. The elevator leg has a capacity of 1,500 bus. per hour and the equipment includes a 12½-ton scale and an electrically operated truck dump. Mr. Johnson has operated an elevator at Oakville for the past nine years.

Newell, Ia.—Galbraith & Co., in the grain business here for many years, have leased their plant to R. B. Eno, retaining the 30,000-bu. storage bin for their own use. Mr. Eno, a stock feeder and farmer, took possession Aug. 1. Earl Galbraith, who has been operating the plant, will be associated at Sac City with his father, who has an elevator and other interests there.—Art Torkelson.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Owing to ill health, Chas. C. Davis, who has been in charge of the business of Davis Bros. & Potter here for the past 15 years, is going to California, and will be succeeded as manager of the country elevators of the company in this section by Fred M. Davis, who comes from Toulon, Ill., where he has been manager of the Davis Bros. & Potter Elvtr. for the last 20 years.

Davenport, Ia.—Bert Dow, pres., and J. S. Dow, sec'y-treas., are retiring from active participation in the management of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. Frank Allshouse will manage the office. Wallace Lerigo has resigned the management of Dow, Hale & Lerigo to become general manager of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. He will be succeeded as manager by Harry C. Hale, formerly manager of the company's plant at Shelby, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. I., Bert and Ernest Sargent, of Sargent & Co., and C. M. Stormes, manager of the Iowa Feed Corp., have organized a new company, having a capital stock of \$20,000, for the purpose of supplying dyed cottonseed hulls as greens for the numerous miniature golf courses, which game seems to be taking the country by storm. It is estimated that in Des Moines, alone there will be 50 of these courses by autumn.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Mid-State Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has leased the Prairie Queen Mills here for one year, with option to buy, also the Big Four Mill under a similar contract, and will use them for the storage of grain, planning later, if it buys, to open a feed mill. The Prairie Queen property is said to be the one that farmers of this district (who organized a com'te recently, as reported in the Journal's last number) contemplated purchasing and converting into a feed mill.

Ruthven, Ia.—G. A. French's 45,000-bu. elevator, the largest in this section of the state, burned at 3:15 Sunday morning, July 27; loss, \$25,000; the grain was fully insured and the building about one-third. The elevator contained about 400 bus. of oats, 900 bus. of barley and 600 bus. of corn. New oats had been received at the elevator only the day before, and spontaneous combustion in the oats may have caused the fire. Mr. French plans to start construction of a new elevator immediately, hoping to have it ready in time to receive corn in the fall.

Little Rock, Ia.—A. C. Miller & Co.'s elevator here burned early Sunday morning, July 20; loss, \$10,000; covered by insurance. Altho the cause is not definitely known, it is supposed that the fire originated from apparatus used by employees to smoke out a swarm of bees that had been making life miserable for all who came to the elevator. About 700 bus. of corn, 1,500 bus. of barley and 2,000 bus. of oats were either burned or damaged. The office building, 100 feet from the elevator, was not damaged, and a flour and feed warehouse was saved, tho somewhat damaged. Mr. Miller and his partners, Stockdale & Maack, contemplate rebuilding the elevator.

Gladbrook, Ia.—William Schneckloth, grain and lumber dealer here for many years and a former mayor of Gladbrook, was fatally injured, July 7, when he fell down the manlift shaft in the Gladbrook Consolidated Grain & Lbr. Co. building. No one knows just how the accident occurred, as there was no eyewitness. A farmer customer coming to the elevator found Mr. Schneckloth at the bottom of the shaft, unconscious, and he died soon after the arrival of the physician who was summoned at once. Only a few days before his death Mr. Schneckloth had disposed of his business interests here, planning to retire in a few weeks, as reported in the last number of the Journal. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and a step-daughter.

Marengo, Ia.—The A. R. Bailey Grain Co. recently purchased the H. C. Pote elevator here. Mr. Pote operated the elevator from the time he bot it in 1918 until his death in February of this year. Since that time the business has been managed by A. R. Bailey, who will be identified in the same capacity with the new firm. Mr. Bailey has recently been operating an elevator at Stanwood; he has been in the grain business for nearly 20 years, being associated much of this time with the Wilder-Merrill Grain Co. The former Pote Elvtr., which is the only one in town, does a feed mixing and grinding business also.

KANSAS

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Elvtr. Corp. is enlarging its mixed feed plant here.

Summerfield, Kan.—The Craven Elvtr. Co. recently installed lightning protection.

Morganville, Kan.—A. E. Peterson has had his elevator equipped with lightning protection.

Mullinville, Kan.—The elevator here of C. D. Jennings has been sold to the Security Elvtr. Co.

Joy, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has purchased the C. D. Jennings elevator at this station.

Anthony, Kan.—Mail addressed to A. W. Steen & Son, Anthony, Kan., is returned marked "Out of business."

Meade, Kan.—We intend to remodel our feed warehouse and install a hammer mill this fall.—Burns Grain Co.

Hodges, Kan.—The elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Lucas, Kan.—The O. F. Hoopes Elvtr. has been leased by R. H. Dengate and Orville Tomson, who have overhauled same.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fire of electrical origin slightly damaged the plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on July 14.

Cairo, Kan.—A new gasoline pump has been installed and a new oil warehouse built by the Cairo Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Coldwater, Kan.—A new G. E. 10-h.p. Motor has been installed in the elevator of the Larabee Flour Mills.—Coy Vance, agt.

Axtell, Kan.—D. C. O'Neill has equipped his elevator at this point and also the one at Summit, Kan., with lightning protection.

Hudson, Kan.—The Stafford County Flour Mills Co. is building additional storage of 65,000-bu. capacity, making a total of 195,000 bus.

Meade, Kan.—Installation of a small batch feed mixer is contemplated by A. O. Rosenberry, who has a custom grinding plant here.

Rantoul, Kan.—The Star Grain & Lbr. Co., of Wellsville, has bot the Rantoul Lbr. & Grain Co. and put in Mr. Moherman as the new manager.

Lovewell, Kan.—A new rope drive has been installed by the Scouler Bishop Co. here. The purchase was made from the York Foundry.

Garden City, Kan.—The many friends of L. F. Beatty will be glad to know he is back on the job again running Geo. Gano's elevator No. 1 here.

Oneonta, Kan.—A ball bearing distributor has been installed in the Scouler Bishop Elvtr. here, purchased from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Kendall, Kan.—We will build a warehouse soon to handle our various sidelines and will double the capacity of our coal sheds.—Ira R. Yingling.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The grain conveyor belt in an underground tunnel at Geo. E. Gano's new elevator here was damaged by fire recently; the loss was small.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—We contemplate installation of a feed mixer this fall, to operate in conjunction with our roll feed grinder.—Geo. Schnitz, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ness City, Kan.—D. E. Bondurant Co.'s new elevator here burned recently, together with 67,000 bus. of wheat. It will be replaced with a concrete elevator.

Idana, Kan.—R. H. Trechsel has had his elevator protected against lightning.

Kendall, Kan.—The new 40,000-bu. elevator of Geo. E. Gano here is in charge of Edward Owings. It is an up-to-date studded structure, completed just before harvest.

Protection, Kan.—The Eubank Elvtr. here is now being operated by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., under the management of J. D. Grove. It was leased just before harvest.

Grigston, Kan.—A. J. Sinclair is the new manager of our elevator. He succeeded Stanley Steele. We may build a new house of our own next spring.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Brenham (Greensburg p. o.), Kan.—I am now working for the Light Grain & Milling Co. at Brenham.—D. W. Pope [formerly manager for the Security Elvtr. Co. at Rolla, Kan.].

Woods (Liberal p. o.), Kan.—C. W. Hawk is now in charge of Hawk Grain Co., replacing Vern Harvey, who formerly was manager.—Marion Fuller, Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—J. M. Carrigan has been transferred from the Hutchinson office of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. to the office here, which he opened for the company seven years ago.

Fowler, Kan.—Fire damaged Geo. E. Gano's elevator here late in July, burning the top part of the elevator. Firemen put it out but the bins full of wheat were badly water soaked.

Ulysses, Kan.—The new 200,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator of Sullivan Bros. here has been completed. It started taking in grain July 20.—Marion Fuller, Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co.

Pearl, Kan.—Farmers of this community have organized a farmers union and appointed a com'tee to confer with the Pearl Town Mercantile regarding the leasing of the elevator at this place.

Cullison, Kan.—A rain shed has been built on the west end of the driveway of the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.'s elevator, to prevent rain draining water into the pit. J. E. DeWitt, manager, says it is very satisfactory.

Cullison, Kan.—A new Fairbanks-Morse 7½-h.p. Enclosed Motor was recently installed in the local elevator of the Collingwood Grain Co. A head-drive, making use of Tex-rope V belts was installed at the same time.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Mill & Produce Co.'s property is to be transferred to a newly organized co-operative group, to be known as the Midwest Producers Ass'n, which will market flour, feed, poultry, eggs and butter. H. F. Thompson, of this city, who was a member of the old company, is pres. of the new organization.

Holyrood, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr., owned by the Robinson Milling Co., of Salina, which has not been in operation for two years, has been re-opened under the management of Charles Brejcha and is again buying grain.

Englewood, Kan.—The grinding room of the Englewood Co-op. Equity Union has been remodeled and the truck dump has been equipped with a new air compressor and a 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor.—E. R. Norton, mgr.

Augusta, Kan.—The Marshall Grain Co., whose lease on the elevator here expired June 25, was reported early in July to be closing its accounts and clearing out its stock of feeds preparing to close the elevator, which will probably not be opened again until fall.

Plains, Kan.—We will build a new 25x36 ft. brick office building, to serve our grain and land businesses. Construction will begin in about 30 days. Our elevator was electrified about two months ago when a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor was installed.—Collingwood Grain Co.

Copeland, Kan.—The cupola was raised and a new belt and cups installed in the smaller of the two C. D. Jennings elevators here recently. A new 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor was installed at the same time. The elevating capacity was increased to 2,500 bus. per hour.

Oberlin, Kan.—H. Q. Banta will rebuild his elevator and feed mill that burned in July and may later install flour milling machinery. He has made arrangements with another mill to manufacture his products in the meantime. Mr. Banta's son, Howard, will assist his father in the business.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Clyde Truesdell, who has been manager of the cash grain department of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co., at Kansas City, became manager, on Aug. 1, of the company's office here, which maintains a private wire. Former manager, J. M. Carrigan, has been transferred to Dodge City.

Coolidge, Kan.—A new 10,000-bu. elevator is under construction here by Romer Merc. & Grain Co. of Holly, Colo. It has been completed sufficiently to be used for shipping and now has capacity for about 7,500 bus. More storage space will be added this fall and the house will be iron-clad.—I. R. Romer.

Greensburg, Kan.—At our June meeting the stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. voted to replace its present 30,000-bu. elevator with a new concrete elevator capable of holding 125,000 bus. The contract has not been let yet but will be soon. Present plans on the design of the house and the equipment that will be installed are still indefinite.—W. H. Ruth, Mgr.

Byers, Kan.—The John Gereke elevator built here a year ago, has been purchased by J. H. Magruder and made part of the line of three elevators operated by J. H. Magruder & Son, located at Pratt, Byers, and Truesdale. The firm name was recently changed by Mr. Magruder to include his son, Knight, whom he took into partnership.

Dodge City, Kan.—Members of the Dodge City Board of Trade have all moved their offices to the top floor of the First Nat'l Bank Bldg., the newest, tallest and most striking building in town. The grain inspection service and laboratory has its offices on the same floor, and a room with sample tables has been provided.

Brewster, Kan.—A contract has been let Western Engineering Co. by the Brewster Co-op. Ass'n for construction of a 20,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator on which construction is about to commence. It will be a modern structure with electric power, Richardson Automatic Scale, Winter Truck Lift and other up-to-date equipment.

Haviland, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts and steel grates and hoppers in each of its two elevators. F. J. Dyer did the work. A bulk gasoline and oil station, with buried storage tanks, was put in about the same time. O. C. Glenn, manager, says gasoline and oil is proving a very satisfactory side line.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has awarded contract for construction of a 20,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator to Western Engineering Co. The structure will be fully up to date, with equipment including a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, 10-ton type S Fairbanks Truck Scale with large platform, distributor, suction cleaner, Winter Universal Head Drive with 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor, Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, one leg with Superior D. P. Buckets capable of elevating 2,500 bus. per hour. A cleaner may also be installed. Construction is just starting.

Garden City, Kan.—A 20,000-bu. addition has been built on the west end of the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange's elevator here, making the total capacity of the plant 70,000 bus. The addition is practically an elevator in itself, being equipped with a loading spout, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 4,000-bu. leg fitted with a 14-inch belt and Superior DP Cups, and two Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts set in tandem fashion to handle long and short trucks in the same pit opening. A roller chain drive is used from 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor in the cupola to the head shaft thru a jack-shaft. Anti-friction bearings are used in the boot as well as on the head and jack shafts. Construction is cribbing, iron-clad, built by Younglove Engineering Co.—W. G. Hopkins, mgr.

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Mill Orders and Consignments

Montezuma, Kan.—A 15-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor was installed in the elevator of the Montezuma Co-op. Exchange recently to replace a 10-h.p. motor which was not powerful enough to meet the demands made upon it. The Montezuma Co-op. Exchange was organized last spring to take over Geo. E. Gano's elevator here.—John Menzie, mgr.

Chetopa, Kan.—Merton Karns, in charge of the Karns Mill & Elvtr., operating as the Karns Products Co., was severely bruised and cut recently when he accidentally stepped on a swift-moving belt in the basement and was hurled violently to the cement floor. He was unconscious for about four hours, but fortunately he will suffer no permanent ill effects.

Cimarron, Kan.—A 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor is being installed in Geo. E. Gano's elevator here to replace a 7½-h.p. motor. The capacity of the leg has been increased to 4,000 bus. per hour. New 10-bu. Richardson Scales have been installed and a Kewanee Loading Spout put in. New flooring, a new head drive and anti-friction bearings have replaced old equipment.—Rob't Davie, agt.

Bogue, Kan.—Construction has just been completed on a 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator for the Kansas Pool Elvtrs. here. Western Engineering Co. had the contract. Equipment in this house includes a 10-ton truck scale, Winter Pneumatic Air Lift, Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale, a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, a Palmer Suction Cleaner, Superior D. P. Buckets, and other up-to-date equipment.

Copeland, Kan.—The Richardson Grain Co. has a new 50,000-bu. studded elevator here with a leg capable of elevating 4,000 bus. per hour. It has 15-inch cups. Machinery includes Strong-Scott V Belt Drive, Fairbanks-Morse Motor, anti-friction bearings, Kewanee Truck Lift, steel grate, Richardson Automatic Scale and other up-to-date grain-handling machinery. Later the house will be bonded for lightning protection. Fred Simmons is manager.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Referring to the report that J. A. Kiker, of Bartlesville, Okla., had leased its two elevators, the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. writes: "There has been no change in our position here at Coffeyville. We were desirous of obtaining independent custodianship in order to give us a better interest rate on our warehouse receipts. We handle only our own wheat, operate our entire 41 country elevators, and Mr. Kiker is custodian of the wheat in our two large terminal houses."

Wolf, (Deerfield P. O.) Kan.—A 12,000-bu. studded, iron-clad elevator has been built here by the Deerfield Elevator Co. It is equipped with one leg, enclosing a 10-inch rubber belt, carrying V buckets set close together. Its elevating capacity is 2,000 bus. per hour. A Winter Universal Head Drive with 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor, anti-friction bearings, Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, steel grate, 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, and 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale constitute other machinery. R. M. Fry of Pawnee Rock, did the building.—F. L. Daniel, mgr.

Howell (Dodge City p. o.), Kan.—A new 14,000-bu., studded, iron-clad elevator has been completed here by the Dodge City Co-op. Exchange. Its equipment includes a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, steel grate and hopper, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Winter Universal Head Drive with 7½-h.p. Enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor, Western Manlift, 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor on the air compressor, SKF ball bearings, and other up-to-date equipment. Chalmers & Borton were the builders. The house was opened for use July 2. O. P. Smith is the local manager.

Salina, Kan.—The many friends of Jimmie Quinn will be glad to know he is back on the road again digging up business for the Ted Branson Co. Jim had a pretty close call at Grainfield, Kan., several weeks ago, when helpful-Henry like, he sought to aid an elevator operator by directing traffic. A truck broke thru the thin boarding that spanned the space between the scale platform and the elevator office, tipping against the side of the office. Jim was caught between the

truck body and the office and while no bones were broken he was pretty badly bruised, badly enough to spend a couple of weeks in the hospital recovering.

KENTUCKY

Scottsville, Ky.—A feed mill belonging to J. F. Richards, six miles west of here burned July 16; partly insured.

Hardinburg, Ky.—Howard Hook has bot the Alexander Milling Co. and will operate under the name of the Hook Milling Co.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Feed & Grain Co., of this city, which has been in the feed manufacturing business for more than 20 years, has filed amended articles of incorporation changing its name to the Kentucky Feed Mills, Inc. The officers of the company are as follows: Pres., J. L. Marshall; vice-pres., Geo. E. Hays; sec'y, Harvey D. Hays; treas., C. Z. Strunk.

MARYLAND

Boyd, Md.—Gambill & Carlin's elevator burned early in the morning of July 4; loss, about \$10,000; nearly 20,000 bus. of wheat and a large quantity of feed was destroyed. A safe containing \$300 and valuable papers was badly damaged but the contents were saved.

MICHIGAN

Byron Center, Mich.—A new grain cleaner has been installed by the Byron Co-op. Co. It has a capacity of 500 bus. per hour.

Caledonia, Mich.—R. T. French & Son are installing a Dings Spout Type Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of their feed mill to eliminate tramp iron.

Dundee, Mich.—John Schmidt, who recently purchased a feed mill here from Harrison Fiske, has placed an order for an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron fire hazard.

Williamston, Mich.—The Producers Elvtr. Co. is installing a hammer mill with a direct connected 60-h.p. motor. This mill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator for the purpose of eliminating tramp iron.

Marlette, Mich.—A burglar attempted to force the lock of the safe in the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently and failed, but succeeded in taking away two pairs of trousers belonging to the manager.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—The Grand Blanc Co-op. Ass'n placed an order for a Dings Drum Type Electro-Magnetic Separator to place ahead of the attrition mill to eliminate metal from the feed before it passes into the mill.

Sandusky, Mich.—John Sweet, who was formerly manager of the Sandusky Grain Co.'s elevator for several years, and who has been residing in Detroit recently, has removed to Freeland, Mich., where he will manage an elevator.

Allen, Mich.—The local feed mill, owned by Harlow Von Patten, has recently been electrified, eliminating a gravity feed oil engine. A Wayne Electro-Magnetic Separator has also been installed ahead of the feed mill, to remove iron from feed before it passes to the mill.

Weidman, Mich.—The Holmes Milling Co. has recently installed a Dings Automatic Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of its Robinson Attrition Mill, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard. It has also installed an all-metal blower and dust collector for elevating the feed from the mill to the bagger.

Montgomery, Mich.—The Tri-State Co-op. Ass'n has recently purchased Mitchell & Co.'s elevator here, and has installed new feed mill equipment. It has a Blue-Streak Hammer Mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator, with a direct connected 30-h.p. motor, and has also installed one 5-h.p. and one 3-h.p. G. E. Fully-Enclosed, Ball-Bearing Motor to operate auxiliary equipment. Motors are controlled by automatic starters providing low voltage protection as well as overload protection.

Lakeview, Mich.—The former Gleaner grain elevator here has been bot by Dr. L. E. Kelsey and F. L. Stebbins, of this place, and Wm. Hardy, of Stanton, from Leonard, Crosset & Riley. A. C. McCall has been appointed manager. Stock will be sold to farmers. Messrs. Kelsey and Stebbins also own elevators at Capac and Brown City.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—E. H. Walrath, formerly in charge of the Chatterton & Son Elvtr. at Ithaca until it was sold recently, has been made manager of the Isabella County Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, with an option to purchase. New bean machinery is being installed and Mr. Walrath plans to add new grain machinery also.

Cohoctah, Mich.—Floyd E. Lott is having his elevator wired for electric power; all wiring being in conduit. One 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed ball-bearing self-ventilated G. E. Motor is being installed at this time, and provision is made for the installation later of a 30-h.p. direct connected motor driven feed mill, and an additional 7½-h.p. motor.

Fowler, Mich.—Marion Sturgis, who operates an elevator here, has purchased a Jacobson Hammer Mill, equipped with an electro-magnetic separator for removing metal from the feed. This mill will be operated by the 50-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. A number of fully-enclosed, ball bearing, self-ventilated electric motors are also being installed to operate other machinery in the plant, formerly driven by the engine.

Millington, Mich.—Joe Pietsch and Alfred Fischhaber, two of the partners in the Millington Milling Co. whose plant was destroyed by fire here several months ago, have rebuilt a feed mill on the site of the old flour mill, and have installed a Bauer Hammer Mill and 75-h.p. motors. Mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to catch the iron in the feed. They are doing business under the name of the Millington Feed & Coal Co.

Sterling, Mich.—The Sterling Elvtr. Co. has recently placed its order for a Dreadnaught Attrition Mill, powered with a direct connected 20-h.p. fully-enclosed, pipe-ventilated motor. The company will also install a 10-h.p. motor and a 5-h.p. motor of the fully-enclosed, self-ventilated type for operating auxiliary equipment. All starters are provided with low voltage and overload protection. The feed mill is equipped with a new Bryant Built-in Electro-Magnetic Separator to eliminate the tramp iron from the feed.

Lapeer, Mich.—The Lapeer Farm Bureau Supply Stores, a recently organized farmers' co-operative ass'n, has leased the Gifford elevator and will install a Bauer Hammer Mill, direct connected to a 50-h.p. fully-enclosed, pipe-ventilated electric motor. The mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator for the elimination of particles of iron and steel in the feed. A 5-h.p. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated Wagner Electric Motor is also being installed to operate a sheller and crusher.

MINNESOTA

St. James, Minn.—The Great Western Grain Co. is renovating its elevator here.

Luverne, Minn.—The Rock County Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has recently been organized here.

Tenney, Minn.—Repairs to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house here are being made by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Bixby, Minn.—E. E. Fargusson has removed to Chester, Ia., where he is mgr. for the Hunting Elvtr. Co.

Canby, Minn.—The Erickson Elvtr. will be completely remodeled and painted and the feed mill facilities enlarged.

Albany, Minn.—John B. Thelen, manager, contemplates installing a hammer mill in the flour and feed mill here.

Mapleton, Minn.—R. S. Matson has recently added a Bender Electric Truck Dump to the equipment of his elevator at this point.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. is having repairs made on its elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Clara City, Minn.—M. W. Thom has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding A. C. Yackel, resigned.

Rushford, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is considering going into the coal business, for which purpose it may erect coal sheds.

Brownston, Minn.—John Schlueter, grain buyer of Arlington, Minn., has taken the position of manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Klossner, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mills, of New Ulm, is installing a feed mill at its elevator here, a building now being erected for that purpose.

Roseau, Minn.—A new concrete pit is under construction at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The chutes will also be rebuilt and a new engine installed.

Milroy, Minn.—The new Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s 25,000-bu. iron-clad elevator has been completed at this station and is now in operation. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Sedan, Minn.—Fred L. Schmidt, at one time grain buyer for the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. here, died at Belgrade, Minn., recently. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—N. J. Backman, agent for the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., fell recently 15 or 20 feet at the elevator, but fortunately broke no bones, tho he received a severe shaking up.

Duluth, Minn.—Elden Morris, of Turle & Co., of this city, has been appointed assistant cash grain salesman at the local office of the Northwest Grain Ass'n. He will be associated with Frank Falk, manager of the Duluth office, which was opened July 1.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—P. L. Bennyhoff has sold the elevator and feed mill here to L. R. Larson, of Morton, who immediately put the plant into shape for re-opening. It had been closed for some time, having formerly been operated by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Howard D. Palin, of Minneapolis, has been appointed to succeed Frank W. Falk, now with the Northwest Grain Ass'n, as Duluth manager for the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co. Mr. Palin has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

Heron Lake, Minn.—Henry G. Hulsing, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was married on July 8, to Miss Evangeline Fitzsenry, of Carroll, Ia. Mr. Hulsing has been manager of the elevator since January 16, 1929, and had been second man since 1922.

Watson, Minn.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., incorporated: capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Jos. Tilden, G. T. Ehrenberg, M. P. Hendrickson, A. G. Canton and M. Hendrickson. It is planned to purchase the Hanson & Walstad Elvtr. and to ship only to Farmers Union terminals.

Hammond, Minn.—The R. A. Jones Elvtr. here burned during the afternoon of July 24. Altho it was an old building and had not been used for a number of years, it had been kept in repair and had only recently been repainted. The fire started from a railroad weed burning machine.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s northwest district offices are to be located in this city, but grain buying and marketing will be done in Great Falls, Grand Forks, Duluth and Minneapolis. St. Paul will be the clearing house for the corp.'s northwestern activities.

Lake City, Minn.—The Independent Coal & Grain Co., owners of the former Hunting Elvtr., is remodeling and improving the building, re-arranging the grain chutes, and has installed an up-to-date cleaning machine. The office is also being rebuilt for E. L. DeMarce, mgr., who was formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Lake Benton, Minn.—"There is nothing to the matter that we have purchased all the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s property from Lake Benton to Bird Island, Minn.," writes A. A. Moritz, manager of the grain department of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, S. D., referring to the rumor in the daily press at the time Sexauer bot the two Atlas elevators at this point and one at Ivanhoe, early this summer. The company already had elevators at both these stations but needed additional storage.

Garden City, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has installed a Bender Electric Worm Gear Truck Dump in its elevator here.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—J. O. Ewing, pres. of the Cannon Valley Milling Co., which operates a 1,000-barrel mill and an elevator here and has offices in Minneapolis, has resigned his position on account of ill health. W. H. Bovey, Jr., succeeding to the presidency. Mr. Bovey has been associated with Mr. Ewing in the management of the company for several years. W. H. Bovey, Sr., has bot Mr. Ewing's stock, and will act as vice-pres.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, has let the contract for the construction of a 400,000-bu. terminal elevator here to the J. H. Brown Const. Co., which will rush the work, using both day and night shifts, in order to complete the structure in early September. The elevator will be of concrete, with six steel tanks, the main portion to be 120 feet in height. It will be built on the east side of the Soo tracks north of Eighth St. The elevator will be used for storage purposes, grain being held for cleaning and other processing and to be shipped as sold either to Minneapolis or eastern points by way of Duluth and the lakes.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A new warehouse to replace the one recently burned has been completed by the Northeast Feed Mill Co.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has let the contract to the McKenzie Hague Co. for the erection of new grain tanks here, to be completed Sept. 1.

Otto A. Zimmerman now has charge of barley sales for the Cereal Grading Co., of this city. He was formerly with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. here.

E. A. Cawcutt, vice-pres. of C. C. Wyman & Co. and pres. of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, has been appointed manager of the grain department of the Northwest Grain Ass'n.

Stockholders of the Baldwin Flour Mills Co. have voted to dissolve the company. This company has a line of elevators, four in North Dakota and two in Minnesota, and mills at Graceville, Minn., and at Oakes, N. D.

The grain business and assets of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. have been sold, and acquired by the Farmers National Grain Corp. Headquarters of the corp. will be maintained at St. Paul, in charge of H. F. Shepherdson, who will be manager of the Northwest spring wheat area east of the Rocky Mountains. The writer will be the manager of the Minneapolis office. All of the memberships, officers, and practically all of the personnel of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. have been taken over by the Farmers Corp. as of Aug. 1, and the name of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. has passed into history in the grain business. The Minneapolis offices of the Farmers National Grain Corp. are now in the same offices, 365 New Chamber of Commerce.—Farmers National Grain Corp., B. V. Loosemore [former sec'y-treas. of Quinn-Shepherdson Co.].

MISSOURI

Faucett, Mo.—The elevators here and at Ferrelview have been leased by B. W. Niedorp, of St. Joseph, and will be operated by the Faucett & Ferrelview Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Maitland, Mo.—Ray Davis, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Barnard for the past 10 years, has leased from Schuyler Shields the property of the former Nodaway Valley Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this point and will take possession Aug. 15. Mr. Shields recently bot the co-op. company's property at a dissolution sale and changed the name to the Farmers Coal & Grain Co.

Ewing, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange had a fire on July 17, caused by a leaky fuel tank in the power house. The fire was held under control with extinguishers, and the damage will not be heavy. The engine was located in a concrete power house, and the company has provided a tetrachloride extinguisher for use in case of gasoline fire. Both proved to be real factors in holding the loss down.

Huntsville, Mo.—The Huntsville Elvtr. Co. has installed an electric motor-driven hammer mill.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City—Marion Fuller has become associated with the recently organized Meserve-O'Sullivan Grain Co., all three having formerly been with the Hall-Baker Grain Co.

Recent applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include H. M. Stratton, on transfer from W. C. Smith, whose membership brot \$7,500 including the \$500 transfer fee.

C. J. Gundelfinger, formerly associated with the Kellogg-Huff Commission Co., of St. Louis, is now with the Farmers National Grain Corp. in this city as manager of the coarse grain department.

The Quisenberry-Hobbs Co. and the Gold Bond Feed Mills, Inc., both of this city, have consolidated and will continue business as the Quisenberry-Hobbs Co., with general offices in this city. Poultry and livestock feeds are manufactured, and it is reported that the company may increase its milling equipment and its warehouse space.

We have recently purchased the Zenith Mill, which is at this time in process of being converted into a cottonseed cake and meal grinding plant, which will have a daily capacity of 400 tons. We also have a 35,000-bu. grain elevator which we hope to be able to utilize for storage and for grinding oats and barley for southwest territory, which we can serve economically. We do not contemplate making mixed feeds or flour of any kind. Therefore the entire flour mill machinery (the mill had a 12,000-barrel a day capacity) will be sold.—Southland Cottonseed Products Co., O. L. Nikles.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER

A quarterly meeting of the membership of the Grain Exchange was held July 22, with about 40 in attendance. The event consisted of a dinner, followed by quarterly reports of com'ites.

Federal Grain supervision offices have been opened here in the Corby Bldg., with J. E. Bohn as Federal supervisor in charge. Mr. Bohn was formerly located at Sioux City, and prior to that at Memphis.

Ernest Lieber, formerly connected with the Omaha office of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., has been transferred to the St. Joseph office and is now an Exchange member registered to represent his company, along with R. E. Wiese, local manager, and F. L. Driver.

C. S. Kenney, formerly with the Pratt Food Products Co., of Hammond, Ind., is the new vice-pres. and manager of the Grain Belt Mills Co., of this city, succeeding F. F. Gilbert, now located in Chicago. Mr. Kenney has applied for membership in the Grain Exchange on transfer from Mr. Gilbert.

The Watts-Hobson Grain Co. started business July 16, being a corporation with a capital stock of \$5,000 and the stockholders being A. J. Brunswick, E. A. Hobson and F. J. Watts, all of St. Joseph. Mr. Brunswick is well known to the grain trade having been in business here for a great many years. Mr. Hobson has had ten years country elevator experience, eight years at Butler and two years at King City and travelled for one of the St. Joseph grain firms after coming to St. Joseph in 1921. Mr. Watts is well known to grain trade thru the St. Joseph territory having been connected actively with the Gordon Grain Co., and formerly for the T. P. Gordon Commission Co. for 27 years. The firm will do a strictly commission and order business, specializing in consignments, and Mr. Brunswick and Mr. Watts will be active in the selling of the grain and Mr. Hobson will have charge of the office and will do some traveling in the country.—Watts-Hobson Grain Co., by F. J. Watts.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

J. B. Horton, of the Horton Grain Co., is now associated with the Grain Stabilization Corp.

Ollie Wright, who was associated with the Grain Stabilization Corp. at Chicago, for a short time, has returned to his former position with the Marshall Hall Grain Corp. here.

Among new members of the Merchants Exchange is L. J. Morgan, on transfer from Chas. A. Moffitt, and J. H. Caldwell, Jr., of the Updike Grain Co. The membership of Ivan F. Wieland has been transferred.

Harry A. Adam, formerly of Reed & Adam, now has charge of the feed department of the Farmers National Grain Corp. here. The corp. is represented by W. J. Niergarth, H. H. Savage, Jos. E. Dixon and Geo. A. Kublin on the Merchants Exchange.

MONTANA

Plentywood, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is said to be erecting a 50,000-bu. addition to its plant here.

Richland, Mont.—Geo. Harmon, of Dickinson, N. D., is the new manager of the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Helena, Mont.—The old Helena Milling Co.'s plant has been bot by the Woods Feed Store, which will use it for storage.

Withey, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. opened up its elevator here for the new harvest, with Joe Tatman as manager.

McCabe, Mont.—The new manager at the McCabe Farmers Elvtr. is Wm. Fay, who comes from Froid, Mont., where he was with the International Elvtr.

Richey, Mont.—Geo. Porter is the new manager of the Richey Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house here, succeeding A. T. Hilden, who is now managing an elevator at Dazey, N. D.

Conrad, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Exchange has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 60,000-bu., 8-bin, iron clad annex. Fairbanks-Morse Motors will be used.

Saco, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. has closed its local elevator and its representative has been transferred to Oswego. The Big Flat Grain Co. is also closing its elevator here.

Melstone, Mont.—The Melstone Grain Co.'s elevator burned last month, the fire starting at 2 o'clock in the morning. The house was practically empty at the time. A. Odegaard was the owner.

Cascade, Mont.—John F. Ruppel, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Twin Bridges that burned in May, is now temporarily associated with the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co. here.

Intake, Mont.—Mr. Elling has succeeded Bill Smith as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Smith having gone to the Occident Elvtr. Mr. Elling was formerly second man at Van Hook, N. D.

Havre, Mont.—The Farmers Grain Exchange has its contemplated 100,000-bu. elevator addition under construction, to be completed this month, in time for the new wheat. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Havre, Mont.—Construction on the H. Earl Clack Co.'s grain elevator and wholesale oil plant was reported during the latter part of July as making rapid strides and the elevator was expected to be finished in time for the new crop of wheat.

Dutton, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of an 80,000-bu. elevator, to have 12 bins and to be iron clad. The leg buckets, head drives, scale and dump have all been purchased.

Hingham, Mont.—A 26,000-bu. annex is under construction here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract. This addition, which is to be completed by the middle of August, will give the company a total capacity of 56,000 bus.

Culbertson, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 30,000-bu., 6 bin annex to be used in connection with its present elevator. Power will be furnished by Fairbanks-Morse Motors. The buildings will be iron clad.

Reserve, Mont.—Contract for the erection of a new 10-bin annex, 50,000-bu. capacity, to be built at this station for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The building will be iron clad and will be operated with Fairbanks-Morse Motors and conveyor equipment.

Highwood, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 25,000-bu. annex to be built along side of the company's elevator here. The building will be equipped with 8 bins.

Lewistown, Mont.—Several weeks ago it was rumored that the Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis, had about completed negotiations for the purchase of the milling properties of the bankrupt Judith Milling Co. here and at Hobson, but later reports state that the directors of the Minneapolis company voted not to take over the properties.

Chinook, Mont.—The Chinook Elvtr. Co. has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Bernard Cain, Thos. O'Hanlon, M. M. McCarthy, Henry O'Hanlon. This is a new company which recently bot the Milk River Elvtr. Co., owned by the Harlen Estate, as reported in the June 11 Journal. A general grain and feed business will be conducted.

Red Lodge, Mont.—M. J. Dunn, general manager, and Ed J. Hole, state superintendent of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have taken an appeal from the decision of the justice court here holding that the company's scales were weighing inaccurately. By having scales tested frequently dealers can save themselves heavy loss and escape annoyance by political scale inspectors. It is folly to continue using scales not known to be weighing accurately.

Great Falls, Mont.—We have sold our company to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul. We are retaining all of our old help, with Mr. Kjosé continuing the management of the same department on the Pacific Coast. J. V. Patton will be with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n at St. Paul, myself to be manager of the western connection of the company. Our offices will run under the name of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n. There were three elevators in this sale and a number of financed accounts that we are turning over to the co-operative ass'n.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, J. E. Patton, resident mgr. [formerly of Patton-Kjosé Co.]

NEBRASKA

Clinton, Neb.—The Clinton Grain, Lbr. & Fuel Co. has been declared bankrupt.

Lisco, Neb.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has been extensively repaired.

Sidney, Neb.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. recently re-opened its branch office here.

Pender, Neb.—The Moseman Lbr. Co.'s elevator and barn here burned on Aug. 5, loss, \$20,000.

Dunbar, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s scales recently broke down under a heavy load of wheat.

Ainsworth, Neb.—The plant of the Shrimpton Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Lincoln, Neb.—Work has started on the new feed mill and elevator here for the Gooch Feed Mill Co.

O'Neil, Neb.—E. D. Leach plans to build an elevator soon on the Burlington tracks. The receiver of the Nebraska State Bank sold the building he has been occupying.

Spalding, Neb.—McBeth & Son recently bot a Winter Truck Dump and Grates from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Crawford, Neb.—The Crawford Co-op. Grain Co. has been organized here, with Lee Hallsted as general manager.

Dorchester, Neb.—Adolph Divokey is building a small elevator near here. York Foundry equipment is used thruout.

Holdrege, Neb.—Johnson & Johnson at this point have recently added to their equipment a Bender Electric Truck Dump.

Lorenzo, Neb.—Fire originating in the cupola slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. on Aug. 4.

Wauneta, Neb.—The Wauneta Equity has installed a steel driveway grate purchased from the York Foundry & Engine Wks.

Wellfleet, Neb.—S. Stevenson, formerly of Maywood, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here.

Maywood, Neb.—J. A. Richards has been appointed manager of the Maywood Equity Exchange, succeeding S. Stevenson, resigned.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Arapahoe Milling Co. and business men of this town are carrying on negotiations for the purchase of the Bertrand Roller Mills.

Kearney, Neb.—The equipment of the new re-inforced concrete poultry feed plant of the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co. includes a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Hershey, Neb.—Henry Cooper, formerly of Wellfleet, has been made manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding B. M. Johnson, deceased.

Central City, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Co., of this city, has purchased two Bender Electric Truck Dumps for use in its elevators at Silver Creek and Gibbon.

Fremont, Neb.—E. W. White has been retained as superintendent of the former Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator here, recently bot by the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the July 9 Journal. Mr. White writes, "No changes to be made here."

Greeley, Neb.—P. J. Rooney has purchased a Winter Worm Gear Head Drive with American Motor, also new distributor, and the Cedar Valley Mills has bot a Winter Head Drive with American Motor, and Hyatt Roller Bearings and conveyor from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Rivett, Neb.—The Rivett Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire, on July 22, which started at the top of the house; loss, \$5,000 to grain in addition to damage to building; building and contents fully insured. The elevator contained about 5,000 bus. of corn, wheat and oats at the time.

North Platte, Neb.—R. A. Kirkman, who recently started operation of the North Platte Flour Mills on his own account, is operating as the Kirkman Grain Co., and will sell feed and grain of all kinds. Mr. Kirkman has been in the grain business for more than 30 years. He was at one time manager of the mills he is now operating.

Hemingford, Neb.—The Hemingford Grain & Coal Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: E. and A. W. Stockham and W. T. Burns. This company has bot the property of the former Home Grain Co. (both here and at Nonpareil) from the First National Bank of Omaha, and has put both elevators in A1 condition, installed a new 10-ton scale at Nonpareil. Two new dockage testers have been added to the equipment. E. Stockham and W. D. Russell will remain in Hemingford permanently and operate both elevators.

OMAHA LETTER

Omaha, Neb.—Logan & Bryan have applied for membership in the Grain Exchange in the name of B. J. Butters Bryan, Jr.

Omaha, Neb.—O. M. Smith, manager of the Midwest Marketing Ass'n, of Lincoln, has been appointed Omaha manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp., having direct supervision of the two large elevators operated by the corp., the Missouri-Pacific Elvtr. in this city and the former Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Fremont, Neb. Mr. Smith is a former vice-pres. and general manager of the Updike Grain Co., of this city.

Our best "ad"

A steady increase
in users of York's
dependable service.

PHONE "7"

Everything for Elevators

YORK FOUNDRY & ENGINE WORKS
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Omaha, Neb.—W. L. Temple is superintendent of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator here, formerly the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator.

Fire which broke out on the top floor of the elevator of the Miller Cereal Mills, on July 27, did considerable damage; loss covered by insurance. Approximately 60,000 bus. of corn were in the four tanks beneath where the fire occurred, and a good deal of it was damaged.

NEW ENGLAND

Marlboro, Mass.—The Marlboro Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; Hervey W. Estabrook, pres.; to buy, sell, and deal in grain, flour and similar products.

Boston, Mass.—Carl J. B. Currie has been elected a director of the Grain & Flour Exchange to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. J. McAuliff, whose term has two years yet to run.

NEW YORK

Rexville, N. Y.—The flour and feed mill here owned by the Strait Milling Co., of Canisteo, N. Y., burned on July 21. It is reported that the plant will probably not be rebuilt.

Warsaw, N. Y.—Montgomery Bros. have bot the 200-barrel flour mill of the Roberts Bros. and will remodel it into a feed mill, expending \$5,000 for the necessary machinery.

Franklinville, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co. is installing a Dings Drum Type Electro Magnetic Separator ahead of its new motor-driven attrition mill, to protect it against damage from metal in the feed and to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The 25th annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, in the Onondaga Hotel, Aug. 21 and 22. Charles Quinn, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, is to be one of the speakers.

BUFFALO LETTER

Riley E. Pratt, vice-pres. of the Superior Elvtr. Co. before his retirement, well known in elevator and grain circles for many years and an organizer of the Corn Exchange, died, after several months' illness, on July 28, in this city.

The International Milling Co. will increase the storage capacity of its lake and rail elevator here by 1,000,000 bus., bringing the total capacity up to 4,800,000 bus. One hundred new storage bins, each 150 feet high, will be erected.

Since 1872

E. W. CONKLIN & SON
Binghamton, N. Y.

**Storage and
Distribution**

100,000 Bu. Concrete Bin Storage
300,000 Bags Warehouse Storage

Sprinklered Warehouse—Low
Insurance Rate — Cleaning
and Bulking of Grain Under
Milling in Transit Privilege.

Popular Eastern Distribution Center

Direct R. R., 20 Car Capacity Siding on
D.L.&W. and D.&H. with ERIE Connection

Buffalo, N. Y.—A new feed mill will soon be started here for the Queen City Milling Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Globe Milling Co.'s old elevator here burned at 1:30 in the afternoon of July 21; loss, \$75,000; it contained no grain, as the elevator had been shut down for about a month, since its sale to Thomas F. Perry by M. P. Riley, for reconditioning.

NORTH DAKOTA

Donnybrook, N. D.—Otto O. Howe, a grain buyer here, died July 9, at the age of 32 years.

Garske, N. D.—Geo. Bang has succeeded Donald Baldwin, resigned, as manager of the Garske Elvtr.

Maddock, N. D.—The Maddock Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new grain cleaner, replacing an old one.

Victoria, N. D.—John Birtel has succeeded James Leathart as manager of the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s house here.

Guelph, N. D.—Repairs have recently been made on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house here by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Taylor, N. D.—Fire probably caused by locomotive spark totally destroyed the elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 1.

Hamilton, N. D.—E. J. Wilson, age 63 years, died on July 12. He was a grain buyer at this point. His widow and three children survive him.

Temvik, N. D.—The new grain storage for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completed and is now in operation. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Solen, N. D.—Repairs on the transmission machinery have been made on the plant of the Solen Equity Exchange, the Hogenson Const. Co. doing the work.

Erie, N. D.—The Farmers Union Local has been organized here, with W. Schroeder as pres., H. W. Schroeder, vice-pres., and F. L. Herman, sec'y and treas.

Mandan, N. D.—Extensive repairs have been made on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant here in preparation for the new crop. The Hogenson Const. Co. did the work.

Mott, N. D.—C. H. Helmbrecht, of Berlin, N. D., is the new manager of the Mott Mill & Elvtr., succeeding W. H. Voelz, who will give his whole time to grain buying for the elevator.

McHenry, N. D.—It is reported that a group of farmers in this vicinity have organized a farmers co-operative elevator company, to be affiliated with the Northwest Grain Corp.

Reeves (Ypsilanti p. o.), N. D.—The Reeves Elvtr. Co. has bot the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.'s elevator property and the business will be incorporated under the name of the Reeves Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

McHenry, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has bot the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator here, and G. Nelson, agent for the Monarch Co. for the past 13 years, has been succeeded by L. Lier, of Mose, N. D.

Sawyer, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of this place has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 20,000-bu. annex having four bins. This storage will be used in connection with the present elevator.

Gwinner, N. D.—The new storage for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now under way and one of the old elevators has been moved. The work will be completed within a short time. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

New England, N. D.—In addition to the new 45,000-bu. elevator that the T. E. Ibberson Co. is building for the Farmers Equity Exchange at this place, extensive repairs will be made on the old elevator. Winter Head Drives and Fairbanks-Morse Motors and other equipment will be added.

Beach, N. D.—The Beach Co-op. Grain Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 45,000-bu. grain storage, having one leg, manlift, disc cleaner and 10 bins. The building will be iron clad. Winter Head Drives with Fairbanks-Morse Motors will be used. Work has started. General repairs will be made on the elevator owned by this same company.

Blabon, N. D.—H. A. Burner, grain buyer and coal dealer for the Imperial Elvtr. Co. at this place, took his own life recently.

Ayr, N. D.—Construction of the new elevator for the Ayr Farmers Ass'n here was completed in time for the new crop. The Hogenson Const. Co. had the contract. The new elevator has the latest in grain handling and cleaning equipment, including a 15-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale. The foundation is of re-inforced slabs and the entire plant is covered with galvanized iron. There is a feed mill built in connection. J. E. Law is manager.

Oriska, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr., containing more than 2,500 bus. of grain, burned shortly after noon on July 15; fully insured. Manager F. J. Windorski noticed smoke coming from the top of the building and at once attempted to extinguish the fire by means of pails of water, but failed, and called up the fire department, but on account of a brisk wind the elevator could not be saved. It contained 1,800 bus. of wheat, 700 bus. of rye and 30 bus. of flax.

OHIO

Basil, O.—The Basil Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on July 27.

Ridgeway, O.—The feed warehouse roof of C. R. Einsel was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 27.

Whitehouse, O.—Whitehouse Grain & Supply Co. has installed a style "A" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Ridgeway, O.—Windstorm was the cause of slight damage being done to the stock of the Sneath-Cunningham Co. on July 27.

Ludlow Falls, O.—S. J. Rudy & Son have added to their equipment a style "B" McMillin Electrical Wagon and Truck Dump.

Arcanum, O.—The elevator here owned by the S. A. Myers Estate was sold at sheriff's sale recently, being bot by the Myers heirs at the reported price of \$2,400.

Tipton (Van Wert p. o.), O.—The elevator of the Haviland Grain Co., Harvey Eikenbary, proprietor, burned on July 31; loss \$40,000. The owners will rebuild the elevator immediately.

Xenia, O.—Harry Lewis, former manager of the Cedarville Farmers Grain Co., recently sold, has been appointed manager of the Xenia Farmers Exchange Co., succeeding O. W. Cole, who resigned recently.

Toledo, O.—Fire, which started in bags of dried buttermilk feed at the plant of Kasco Mill, Inc., on July 24, set off the automatic sprinkling system, the combined fire and water doing a damage of \$5,000 to chicken feed.

London, O.—F. J. Wood & Sons' grain elevator had a small fire scare at noon, July 26, when a belt that had been broken and wedged between the wall and a pulley in motion, became ignited. The fire was quickly extinguished.

West Jefferson, O.—Our elevator burned July 8, 4 p. m. A spark from cob burner caught in dust collector which immediately set fire to the cupola. Water pressure was too low to reach the 85-ft. structure. An elevator with one-third capacity will be built. No contract has been let. Insurance fully covered.—F. P. Weber, mgr., West Jefferson Elvtr. Co.

**We
Finance**

grain, grain products, seeds
and soy beans while stored
in your own mills and elevators.
Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Postoria, O.—On Monday, Aug. 4, a farmers elevator managers meeting was held here, sponsored by Sam Rice, of Metamora, a past pres. of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, and A. T. Ward, manager of the Seneca Grain Co., of this city.

Mount Blanchard, O.—O. W. Cole, former manager of the Xenia Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator at Xenia, O., has bot a grain elevator here and will operate it in conjunction with the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator at Arlington, of which he is manager now also.

Cleveland, O.—Walter A. Bennett, feed and grain broker until his retirement several years ago because of ill health, died recently at his home at Lakewood, after a long illness. He was widely known, having been with the feed trade for a long time. His widow and two sons survive him.

Lima, O.—Members of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, to the number of 150, met in this city on July 14, as the guests of the Ackerman Co. After a baseball game and other amusements at McCullough Park, dinner was served at the Hotel Norval, following which a motion picture of the wheat industry from A to Z was shown by H. F. Prue, of Toledo, grain inspector.

Delphos, O.—A. L. Garman, of the Garman Grain Co., of this city, and Miss Nell Beibell, manager of the Van Wert Equity Exchange Co., at Van Wert, were married at Independence, Ky., July 28. They were attended by the bride's lifelong friend and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thuman, of Cincinnati. After Sept. 20, Mr. and Mrs. Garman will be at home at 604 West Third St., Delphos.

Circleville, O.—The John P. Eshelman & Sons Co., of Lancaster, Pa., has opened up its new feed mill here with about 65 men on the payroll. The new plant, remodeled over the old Heffner Mill purchased last spring, contains \$75,000 worth of new machinery, it is said, and will later employ about 100 men, when it gets into full operation. Poultry feed is manufactured and stock feed may be added later.

Van Wert, O.—Miss Nell Beibell, for 13 years manager of the Van Wert Equity Exchange Co., in fact, ever since the company went into business in 1917, has resigned, effective Aug. 20. Miss Beibell was the only woman elevator manager in the state. At last report her successor had not been named. The Equity Exchange Co. is re-organizing under the state laws, with officers as follows: Pres., Ira Dougal; vice-pres., C. Wollehaupt; sec'y G. O. Wilmore. (For the cause of Miss Beibell's resignation, see news item under Delphos, O.)

Sherwood, O.—P. J. Leithauser's elevator burned at about 1:30 a. m., July 20; loss estimated at \$20,000; partly insured. Grain in storage included 200 bus. of wheat and some oats. The office building near the elevator was badly damaged and four other buildings, including several residences, were damaged. It is reported that negotiations had been completed for the purchase of the elevator by a group of farmers, who planned operating it as a co-operative, and that the transfer was to have been made within a few days. Mr. Leithauser has announced that altho his elevator has burned, he will continue in business, buying oats, corn, seed, hay and straw.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Co.'s elevator, a farmers co-operative burned at 10 a. m., July 19; loss estimated at \$32,000; partly insured. About 2,000 bus. of wheat, 1,500 bus. of oats, 500 bus. of corn, a quantity of hay and 75 tons of coal burned. The fire started in a cob bin in the rear of the main building, and was attributed to either sparks from a passing train or a cigarette thrown into the cob pile. Office equipment and the company's books were saved. The plant included an old flour mill, which had not been used for making flour for some time. Geo. W. Ebersole has been manager for about five years. The company (stock in which is held by 272 farmers) decided at once to rebuild the elevator, which will include feed grinding and mixing machinery, as did the old plant.

Ashville, O.—The Ashville Grain Co. is removing its old steam drier and modernizing its plant by installing a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier. This makes the second direct heat drier of the Randolph type in this town, the first having been installed in the elevator of the Scioto Grain Co. several years ago.

College Corner, O.—Fire on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, damaged the business district of this village to the extent of almost a \$200,000 loss, including the grain elevator, feed store and coal yards operated by Fred Miller, together with his residence, four large barns and a carload of grain on the siding.

Toledo, O.—On Aug. 28, at 9:30 a. m., the ship Greyhound will convey members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, all their wives and all their children, to Kingsville, Ont., for the annual outing that means so much to the Buckeyes. Fare for the big ones will be \$1 and for the little ones 75c. On the other side there will be Jack Minor's wild game sanctuary, the beautiful Gypsy camp, Casino Gardens, Grove Dale picnic grounds and similar attractions; playgrounds for the kiddies, baseball diamonds for the grownup kids; dancing, feasting and a good time generally. The grain men will have their own special tent right on the lake front for refreshments. At the end of a perfect day the boat will bring them back at 9:30 p. m.

OKLAHOMA

Guymon, Okla.—We will soon want a light truck or wagon elevator.—Claycomb Seed Store.

Cleo Springs, Okla.—The elevator of A. H. Clausen was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Vinita, Okla.—The Vinita Hay Co. has leased the mill and elevator from the Vinita Milling Co. and moved its offices to the elevator. W. O. Dillon, the hay buyer, who has operated here for years, will now purchase wheat and oats as well as hay.

Sentinel, Okla.—We are installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.—Sentinel Grain Co., Delmar Marshall, mgr.

Jefferson, Okla.—The mill plant of Mrs. Harriet Hacker, operating as the Hacker Flour Mills, sustained fire damage of considerable proportions on July 30.

Ninnekah, Okla.—The elevator here owned and operated by N. W. Brunskill burned at 2 o'clock a. m. July 4, together with a quantity of wheat and feedstuff; partly insured.

Homestead, Okla.—The Wheat Pool is operating the elevator here that was built several years ago by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Exchange, taking it over several weeks ago.

Grainville (Blackwell p. o.), Okla.—The Midland Flour Mills Co.'s elevator here was purchased about 60 days ago by the Blackwell Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, which now operates it under its own name. The elevator will be kept open the year around.—Dave Anderhub, mgr.

Ponca City, Okla.—What might have been a serious fire was averted by the quick action of firemen in extinguishing a small blaze on the top floor of the Ponca City Milling Co.'s elevator during the night of July 13. The cause was the burning out of a small electric motor. Little damage was done.

Strong City, Okla.—A bin at the elevator of the Dobson Grain Co. filled with 1,500 bus. of wheat burst, on July 21, spilling the grain along the railroad right-of-way. No one was injured. Repair work on the elevator was started at once. The present gasoline engine equipment of the elevator is to be replaced soon by motors and other improvements made.

Butler, Okla.—The Grigsby Elvtr. here burned at 3 a. m. July 12; loss, \$7,000; partly insured. This property was in the hands of a receiver, and about July 1 the elevator was leased by the Farmers Union Exchange, which had approximately 1,650 bus. of grain stored in it at the time of the fire, which was not insured. However, about one-third of it was salvaged. This fire leaves Butler with only one elevator—that of the Zobisch Grain Co.

Tyrone, Okla.—Hailstorm damaged the elevator of the Liberty Elvtr. Co. recently.

Enid, Okla.—C. N. Herrian, superintendent of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange elevator, was fatally injured when the elevator car shed collapsed while he was on its roof, trying to stop a leak in the outside drier, on July 16. He died that night at the hospital. A man who was assisting him escaped with less serious injury. Mr. Herrian came from Bison several months ago to take the superintendency of the new plant here. His widow and son survive him.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—The new address of the Merchants Exchange is 201 Exchange Bldg.

Concord, Wash.—The Peyton Warehouse here has been leased by the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc.

Kahlotus, Wash.—A new 40,000-bu. grain elevator has just been completed here by Charlie Williams.

Keystone, Wash.—The O'Neill Grain Co.'s house here has been leased by the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc.

Albion, Wash.—Mark P. Fuller's grain warehouse here is undergoing remodeling to handle bulk grain.

Kahlotus, Wash.—A 64-foot addition is being built to the Kahlotus Warehouse Co.'s grain warehouse here.

Joel (Moscow p. o.), Ida.—The M. P. Miller Milling Co.'s grain warehouse that burned recently will be rebuilt.

Longview, Wash.—The Longview Grain Elvtr. is being used by the Farmers National Grain Corp. for storage of wheat.

Tyler, Wash.—The Martin Grain & Milling Co.'s warehouse here has been bot by the Cheney Grain Growers, Inc., of Cheney, Wash.

Seattle, Wash.—The Harbor Island Dock & Warehouse Co. was recently designated as a "regular" warehouse and elevator by the Grain Exchange.

Blue Mountain Station (Weston p. o.), Ore.—The Weston Warehouse Co. has decided to build a 75,000-bu. elevator here, work to be begun this fall and finished in the spring.

Molson, Wash.—Molson Grain Growers, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$4,950; incorporators: J. C. McDowell, Leon Swegle, L. C. Pickering, Ira P. Sanger, D. H. Hart.

Portland, Ore.—M. H. Dopplemaier is now handling the Willamette Valley business of Edward L. Eyre & Co., grain exporters, having recently become associated with that firm.

Tonasket, Wash.—Tonasket Union Warehouse, incorporated; capital stock, \$3,500; incorporators: N. B. Dawson, Albert Wildermuth, J. H. Owens, W. E. Jones, Harry H. Yount.

Harrington, Wash.—Fire reported as being caused by sparks from locomotive on shingle roof slightly damaged the grain warehouse of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. on July 18.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Sperry Flour Co. has re-opened its "C" mill which has been closed for six months. Expansion of the company's export business is given as the reason for re-opening.

Gooding, Ida.—Hot box on elevator head is reported as having caused a fire which slightly damaged the grain elevator and contents of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. on July 2.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., are leasing from the city a strip of land 400 feet long on which they plan to erect an up-to-date concrete elevator of 200,000-bu. capacity.

Caldwell, Ida.—Geo. Bartlett, hay dealer, is constructing an alfalfa meal mill, to be 96x70 feet, and have a capacity for 40 carloads of hay. He expects to have the mill ready for this year's alfalfa crop.

Deary, Ida.—Directors of the Deary Grain Co. were considering facilities for taking care of the new crop several weeks ago, as about 60% of the company's warehouse was at that time taken up with holdover wheat from last year.

Hazelton, Ida.—The Hazelton Elvtr. Co. is erecting a 50x100 foot grain warehouse, with a full basement under the entire building. This warehouse will double the warehouse and storage capacity of the company.

Asotin, Wash.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., have purchased all the property of the Farmers Warehouse Ass'n here, the capacity of which is about 400,000 bus. E. B. Tate will be retained as manager.

Yakima, Wash.—The Alfalfa Products Co.'s warehouse burned late in July; loss on building, \$1,500; insured; additional loss on machinery stored in the building. Careless transients were blamed for causing the fire.

Fairfield, Ida.—The board of directors of the Camas Prairie Grain Growers, Inc., recently voted to lease the three elevators on the Hill City branch, now owned and operated by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., of Denver, Colo. The elevators are located at this point, at Corral and at Hill City.

Tacoma, Wash.—Actual construction work on the new grain elevator of the Port Commissioners here was completed July 24 and the work-tower was pulled down. Some interior work was still to be finished and then the elevator would be ready to receive grain. The building and storage bins have been painted white, making the elevator a harbor landmark.

Seattle, Wash.—W. H. Foster, pres. of the Grain Exchange, H. L. McIntyre, sec'y, and L. P. Baumann were unanimously re-elected trustees for a term of three years at the fourth annual meeting held on July 14. The other trustees are Frank E. Ryer, R. M. Hawkins, S. C. Armstrong, Gordon T. Shaw, Harry B. Wyld and David Hughes. The board elects the officers of the exchange.

Colfax, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. recently leased the property adjoining its warehouse here on the north, from the Great Northern Railway Co., in anticipation of additional storage facilities at some future time, no definite time for building having been set yet. Fred McCroskey has turned the management of the warehouse here over to W. M. Thomas, of Penawawa, who is also manager of the company's warehouse at that place.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—The Boyd-Conlee Co. has leased the dry sheds of the Bonners Ferry Lbr. Co. here and will convert them into a government bonded wheat warehouse, having a capacity of over 1,000,000 bus., one of the largest in the northern part of the state. The plans include the building of bins, new approaches, graveled roads and side tracks and the installation of machinery and scales. Grading and payment when grain is delivered and other accommodations as at coast terminals will be given. Montana wheat routed to coast points will be handled also.

Seattle, Wash.—Lee Palmerton, local manager of Albers Bros. Milling Co., died unexpectedly at his home here last month, death being caused by acute indigestion one evening as he sat on a davenport. He had been with the milling company for 15 years, being manager of the Seattle office for the past eight years, and was one of the best known men in the Pacific Northwest in grain and milling circles. His widow and an 11-year-old daughter survive him. The funeral was held in this city on July 18. W. P. Kyle, of Colton, Wash., who was appointed grain buyer and assistant to Mr. Palmerton in 1925, has been appointed as his successor here.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Washington-Idaho Grain Co., organized and incorporated last fall, started business in Tekoa on July 1. L. J. Lauritzen, sec'y-treas. of the company, is manager. The company has engaged in the buying, selling and warehousing of wheat at the large warehouse bot last fall from the trustees of the former Palmerton-Moore Grain Co. Mr. Lauritzen, in order to devote his whole time to the new company, has dissolved partnership with his son in the seed and feed firm of Lauritzen & Lauritzen, which will be operated by the son, Paul A., alone, who has announced that he will install a new treating machine for the treatment of seed wheat with copper carbonate.

Sprague, Wash.—W. C. Colburn has resigned as manager for Strauss & Co., Inc., at this place, and has been appointed manager of the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., who have leased the two Union Warehouse Co.'s houses (farmers) and the O'Neill Grain Co.'s house here.

PENNSYLVANIA

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Miner-Hillard Milling Co. has awarded the contract for the construction of a four-story concrete building to be used as an addition to its present corn mill to the A. E. Baxter Engineering Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Flandreau, S. D.—The Aarnes Feed Mill burned recently.

Fairfax, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Lake Andes, S. D.—The plant of the Lake Andes Farmers Co-op. Co. burned July 27; loss, \$13,000.

Roswell, S. D.—Tony Linster's elevator here burned on July 31; it contained 7,000 bus. of grain.

Shindler, S. D.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a Bender Electric Truck Dump for its elevator.

Lebanon, S. D.—Repairs are being made at the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s plant, the T. E. Ibber-son Co. doing the work.

Egan, S. D.—The Moody County Farmers Union is reported as planning to buy or lease an elevator at this place.

Spencer, S. D.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a Bender Electric Truck Dump for use in its elevator at this point.

Tabor, S. D.—Joseph G. Vaith recently bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and put it in condition to receive the new crop.

Tyndall, S. D.—Thomas Chew, of Sioux City, has bot the Tyndall Flour Mill. W. L. Bowman will keep possession until Nov. 1.

Hammer, S. D.—Lightning tore out some boards on the lower part of the cupola of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on June 25.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

“ as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator ” is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Spottswood (Tulare p. o.), S. D.—R. H. Wagner is operating the Kingdon Elvtr. here for Mr. Kingdon during the present harvest season.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. and A. B. Gillette have bot from E. J. Elliott what is generally known as the McCall-Webster Elvtr. here.

Manchester, S. D.—J. L. Towberman, of Montana, is the new manager of the Manchester Grain Co.'s elevator, having purchased a half interest recently.

Groton, S. D.—Repairs are being made at the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work. A new 10-ton coal scale will also be installed.

Pukwana, S. D.—W. H. Dinehart, whose elevator at Chamberlain burned recently, has leased an elevator here in order to handle the new crop and will later rebuild his elevator.

Frederick, S. D.—The Frederick Equity Exchange recently bot the old Crown Elvtr. from the Hoover Grain Co. The entire plant was remodeled and repainted by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Stratford, S. D.—E. Burnett, former manager of the Columbia Farmers Elvtr. Co., Columbia, S. D., has been secured to take charge of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house.

Norbeck, S. D.—L. O. Perkins, formerly with F. W. Stine & Co., of Gilman, Ill., for 28 years, has been appointed manager of the elevator here owned by the Pacific Elvtr. Co., of Aberdeen, S. D.

Bowdle, S. D.—Sparks from a passing train were believed to be responsible for the fire which destroyed the John W. Gieb Elvtr. Aug. 4; loss estimated at \$22,000.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Wessington Springs Grain Co.'s elevator has been bot by John Neuharth, of Alpena, and Otto and Gustav Winter. Geo. Dirks, manager of the business for the past 12 years, is now farming.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co.'s new 85,000-bu. elevator (details of which were given in the Apr. 23 Journal) is about completed, and construction has started on the new warehouse, which will have a capacity of 792 tons of flour.

Bushnell, S. D.—We have purchased the elevator at Bushnell from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at that point.—A. A. Moritz, mgr. grain dept., Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D. [Another report states that a Strong-Scott Air Dump and Style A Head Drive are being installed.]

Wall, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$14,000; incorporators: R. C. and E. Gelling, D. E. Sims and A. M. McGregor. A grain elevator is under construction here by the L. D. Wait Co., and it is rumored that it is for a co-operative company.

Beardsley, S. D.—Zehnpfenning, Wudel & Friedrich, operators of a grain elevator at Parkston, have bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hecla, S. D.—The Hecla Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of one 6-ton and one Fairbanks 10-ton scale and two Strong-Scott Dumps with 10 feet of grates each. The V. M. Zweber Co. had the contract. Frank Kurth is the manager of the elevators.

Winfred, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. has a 30,000-bu. elevator under construction, to be completed in time for the new crop. It is of crib construction and is being erected on the site of the old elevator which was taken down to make room for it. Rapid-handling equipment will be installed.

SOUTHEAST

Milford, Del.—Draper, Davis & Co., who have conducted a large fertilizer and grain business here for years, has sold out to Geo. Whiting, of Baltimore. The sale includes both of the large plants here, the good-will and fixtures. The business was established about 50 years ago by Harry Davis.

Norfolk, Va.—We have not completed our plans for the operation of the Norfolk & Western Elvtr. at this time.—Norfolk Terminal Elvtr. Corp., H. L. Fockler. [It had been reported that the Norfolk Terminal Elvtr. Corp., a new company recently incorporated, as mentioned in the last number of the Journal, would lease the Norfolk & Western Elvtr.]

TENNESSEE

Lascassas, Tenn.—A storm blew two windows out of the mill building and one piece of roofing off of the building owned by the Brown Milling Co., on July 11.

Milldale, Tenn.—J. W. Kelly has bot the Milldale Flour Mill, also known as the Robertson Roller Mills, from F. W. Fisher & Son, and is now operating it, after it had been closed for some time.

TEXAS

San Juan, Tex.—Have just bot a mill and elevator at San Juan.—Glen L. Bruner.

Marshall, Tex.—The Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged by fire on July 29; loss, \$10,000.

Tulia, Tex.—The elevator of W. C. Cowan Grain Co. was slightly damaged by wind-storm recently.

Walnut Springs, Tex.—A new feed mixer has been installed at the plant of the Walnut Springs Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Galveston, Tex.—It was reported late in July that the Texas Star Flour Mills would soon open its 500,000-bu. elevator here.

Dallas, Tex.—The Southern Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: O. B., T. C. and Mrs. R. F. Kennedy.

Clint, Tex.—Machinery has been ordered by the El Paso County Farm Buro for its feed mill here. Alfalfa will be ground as well as all grains.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Julie G. Smith has been appointed assistant trade commissioner to Buenos Aires, Argentina, by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Houston, Tex.—Hendrick-Shelley Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$4,000; incorporators: F. N. Hendrick, Tom Shelley and J. C. Hendrick; merchandising, especially feed and grain.

Stephenville, Tex.—Ward Timblin has opened a new feed and grain business here. Grain will be stored and shipped, peanuts stored and a stock feeding business carried on. A feed mill is being installed.

Texarkana, Tex.—It is reported that commercial interests here contemplate establishing an alfalfa plant in this city similar to the new plant of Mason Mills, Inc., at Pauls Valley, Okla., described in the Apr. 23 Journal.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Contract for the construction of an additional storage unit of 500,000-bu. capacity has been awarded by the Kimbell Milling Co. to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The addition, which will consist of 16 tanks, will be completed in the autumn, and will give the company a total capacity of 3,000,000 bu.

Houston, Tex.—The 2,500,000-bu. annex to the Houston Public Elvtr. is said to be establishing a record in speed and efficiency of construction. On July 15 the first grain was put into one of the new units of the elevator, the car dumper handling and unloading 239 cars of grain during 34 hours of operation, making an average of seven cars per hour. This was 30 days before the contract date of completion. The Folwell Engineering Co. which has the contract, put in temporary handling machinery in order to utilize the grain storage room.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A feed mill is being erected here by the Utah Poultry Producers Co-op. Ass'n for the convenience of its members.

Ogden, Utah.—H. P. Iverson, plant and sales manager of the intermountain division (headquarters Ogden) of the Sperry Flour Co., of San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed head of the company's grain department, succeeding J. K. Smith, deceased vice-pres., of San Francisco. The Sperry Co.'s grain divisions that will be under the supervision of Mr. Iverson are the intermountain division at Ogden, the California division at San Francisco and the northwestern division at Portland, Ore. P. M. Thompson, the company's plant manager at Portland, has been transferred to this city, to have charge of the flour and feed mills, terminal elevator and the country elevators in this territory. The Sperry Co.'s new concrete and steel feed mill is progressing rapidly, the roof having just been put on.

WISCONSIN

Cross Plains, Wis.—Pick & Endres have recently put in a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Hull, Wis.—New feed grinding machinery has been installed in the Van Order Feed Mill here.

Superior, Wis.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. may erect flaxseed storage here this fall on a site the company owns in this city.

Wittenberg, Wis.—The Northern Milling Co., of Wausau, has bot the Johnson Merc. Co.'s flour and feed business here and leased the large warehouses for two years. The store here will be managed by Arne Johnson.

Juneau, Wis.—The Mayr Feed Co., of Beaver Dam, has bot out the interests of the Ladish Stoppenbach Co., of Milwaukee, in the Juneau grain elevator. Former mayor H. F. Binte has been manager of the elevator for the past 13 years, and contemplated retiring on Aug. 1 regardless of a change of ownership.

[Concluded on page 194]

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

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Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

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Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.
Brokerage and Consignments

Patents Granted

1,769,084. Oat Huller. Simeon N. Tremper, Fort Dodge, and Christoph M. Johannsen, Marshalltown, Ia. An oat huller comprising a casing, a shaft rotatively mounted therein, a huller element secured to shaft, comprising a disk provided with radial blades, the outer end of the back edge of each blade having a rearwardly projecting lug, and a hopper for feeding grain to the inner ends of the blades.

1,768,534. Conveyor. Chas. W. Aiken, Franklin, N. H. A conveyor including an endless chain, spaced supports therefor, means for adjusting the length of distance between the supports, pans carried by the chains and adapted to be tilted to dumping position by gravity, an abutment for restoring the pans from dumping position to normal material conveying position and means for adjusting the abutment along said chain.

1,770,886 and 1,770,887. Seed Disinfectant. Morris S. Kharasch, College Park, Md., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. A disinfectant and spray for the control of seed and plant diseases, comprising a mercury compound of the type R—Hg—X, in which R is an organic hydrocarbon radicle and X is an acid radicle other than iodine. A disinfectant in dust form for the control of seed and plant diseases, comprising ethyl mercury chloride and a diluting agent.

1,769,182. Dust Collector. Gustav Kohlmeier, Manitowoc, assignor of one-half to Otto Ribbeck, Manitowoc, Wis. The combination of a manifold, a fan having its suction end connected to the manifold, a dust separator connected with the delivery end of the fan and having a discharge chute, a collector connected to the chute and having a vent pipe, and a suction pipe leading from adjacent the vent pipe to manifold, the suction pipe having a funnel-like terminal positioned over the vent pipe and spaced therefrom to permit entrance of air.

1,770,650. Conveyor. Nils D. Levin, Columbus, O., assignor to Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus. The conveyor consists of a base plate, a transverse shaft at one end thereof, a wheel on the shaft and projecting through a longitudinally extending slot in the base plate, the slot being extended a substantially short distance inwardly from the wheel, and an open link draft member engaging the wheel and slidable for a portion of its length on the plate, the line of travel of the draft member being coincident with the slot and the width of the slot being less than that of the draft member.

1,769,798. Portable Conveyor. Wm. K. Liggett, Columbus, assignor to the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. In a portable conveyor comprising a plurality of elongated frames adapted to be arranged in an extended series, a transversely extending coupling shaft cooperating with means on an adjacent frame to connect the ends of adjacent frames and permit vertical adjustment of either frame about the coupling shaft, means to effect vertical independent movement of each frame, an endless conveyor mounted in each frame, and power transmission devices including the coupling shaft arranged to transmit power from one conveyor to the next.

1,770,636. Utilization of Cereal Husks. Peter Graf von Radolin, Rawicz, Poland, assignor to Firma G. Sauerbrey Maschinenfabrik Actiengesellschaft, Stassfurt, Germany. An apparatus for the distillation of cereal husks and other vegetable waste, comprising an inlet chamber, a distillation chamber, a heated rotary drum in the chamber provided with longitudinal blades or ledges on its outer circumference extending in both circumferential directions to form pockets which keep the material close to the heated faces during a great part of the revolution, means for feeding the material onto the rotary drum, a gas outlet and an open-

ing on the distillation chamber adapted to discharge the material.

1,771,516. Conveyor Belt. Jere L. Wentz, Passaic, N. J., assignor to Portable Machinery Co., Clifton, N. J. The combination of a pair of pulleys, an endless belt thereon adapted to convey material and having an operative upper portion and a lower return portion, discharge apertures in the belt, closure means for the apertures secured to the outer face of said belt at one side of the apertures and having a free portion positioned over the aperture whereby material on the operative portion of the belt will be prevented from passing through the apertures and the free portion being adapted to be opened by gravity on the lower return portion of the belt to permit material on the lower return portion of the belt to pass through the apertures.

1,771,085. Seed Corn Rack. Geo. M. Hurff, Kewanee, Ill. The rack is collapsible and comprised of spaced sections formed of a plurality of spaced vertical and horizontal strands, and connector members connecting the spaced sections, each of said connector members being formed of a metal strip slotted at its ends to form spaced projections, the spaced projections at one end of the connector surrounding a vertical strand of one section at a point immediately above a horizontal strand of the same section and extending downwardly around said horizontal strand, the spaced projections at the other end of the connector surrounding a vertical strand of another section at a point immediately below a horizontal strand of the same section and extending upwardly around said horizontal strand.

1,770,792. Corn Sheller. John Lizamore, Brandfort, Orange Free State, South Africa. The sheller comprises a casing having an outlet at one end and a hopper at its other end, a cage or barrel fastened in the casing and having the upper part of its front end removed, leaving a semi-circular lower part which is placed under the hopper so that material entering the hopper will have to pass into the cage, the other end of the cage surrounding the outlet, a semi-spiral member in the semi-circular front part of the cage and extending from one end to the other of the semi-circular part, spiral members in the circular part of the cage, the members being of different pitch, with one end of each member extending beyond the plane of the other end thereof and a revolving member in the barrel.

1,768,847, 1,768,848 and 1,768,849. Car Dumper. Elwin H. Kidder, Chicago, assignor to Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. In combination in a car handling apparatus a movable frame and a car supporting platform forming a part of such frame and adapted to have movement relative to the rest of the frame, means for moving and for controlling the movement of such platform, a movable member mounted outside of such frame and adapted when the frame is in one position to bear upon a portion of such platform to hold it against

movement and adapted as the frame is moved to be itself moved by movement of the frame, to permit movement of such platform in response to such movement of the frame, a linkage positioned outside of the frame, adapted to be moved in response to it and to move the above mentioned movable member. In a car dumper comprising a rotary car supporting cradle, a car clamp movable thereon toward and from the car, a clamp holding cable in engagement with the clamp at all positions thereof, a lever upon which one end of the cable is dead ended, means operative only after the clamp is seated on the car for rotating the lever to exert a tension on the clamp holding cable and to hold the clamp in working position to support the car. In combination in a car dumper, a rotary dumping frame mounted for rotation, a car holding clamp, means for raising and lowering the same in response to rotation of the rotary dumper frame and clamping and take-up cables adapted to hold the clamp in position on the car, the clamping cable only being adapted to support the load of the car on the clamp during dumping, the take-up cable adapted to take up slack which may develop during the dumping, and means for operating the cables in response to movement of the dumper, said means including a drum, the clamping and take-up cables being oppositely wound about the drum, drum provided with a brake and means for locking the drum against rotation in certain positions of the rotary frame.

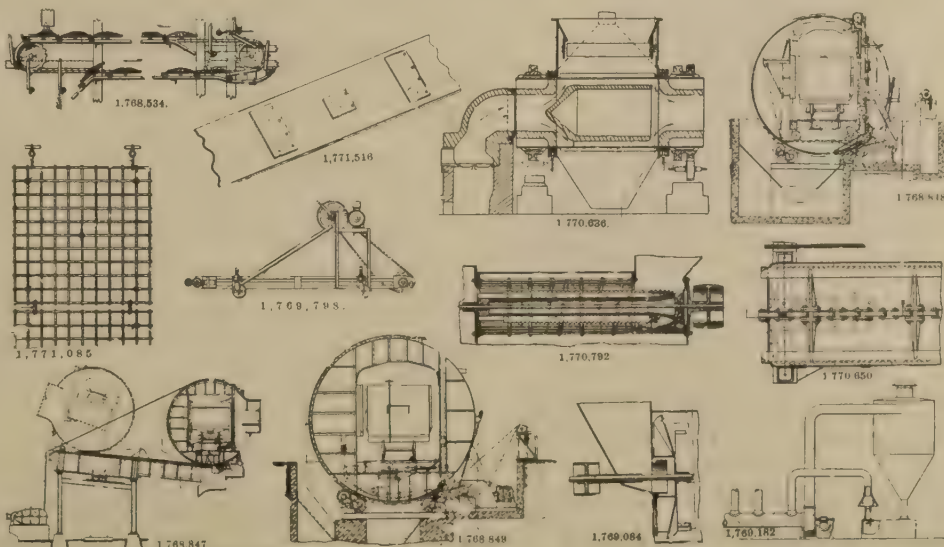
Organize Bag-Loaning Exchange

The seven grain elevator operators doing business in the towns of Owosso and Corunna, Mich., have adopted a new policy covering the loaning of grain bags to farmers.

A rental will be charged for all bags, and the sacks will be distributed from one place only in each town, a gasoline filling station in Owosso and in Corunna, the place of business of N. P. Jones.

The purpose is to insure the elevators against the loss of bags, resulting from the inadequate check under the old way of handing out the bags at the elevators.

When a farmer joins a co-operative marketing ass'n his problems are not all solved. Co-operatives will not run themselves. They are only business organizations which require sound financial structures, honest and efficient management, backing and support by the farmer members who own them, and unless they have all these things they will fail just like any other business would under similar circumstances.—From address by Jas. C. Stone, vice chairman of Federal Farm Board before American Institute of Co-operation.



Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The plant of the G. D. Sutton Seed Co., of Mason City, Ill., was recently damaged by fire.

Henry Field has been elected president of the Henry Field Co., the reorganized form of the Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia. Wm. R. DeField is the new v. p., F. E. Tunnichliff, treas. and L. L. Hunter, sec.

J. P. Hess, formerly of Des Moines, has purchased the Ed Cope Seed Co. store in Webster City, Iowa, and will operate it under the name of the J. P. Hess Seed Co. Mr. Hess has been in the seed business for the last fourteen years.

Barbless barley; beardless hard red winter wheat; hullless oats, and a cross between blue stem wheat and giant oats are some of the recent agricultural developments. Some of these are still very much in the experimental stage, and much yet remains to be done before they are definitely pronounced practical.

Flaxseed consumption.—Of last year's domestic crop we calculate that 13½ million bushels have been marketed since Sept. 1, 1929. During the same period the country has received from the Argentine about 16,300,000 bushels. With the stocks at present reduced below the levels of the same time last year one can probably count on a total consumption of slightly over 30,000,000 bushels in this country for the above mentioned period.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Farm Seed Secretary Now in Washington

Effective Aug. 15, the office of Secretary Smith of the Farm Seed Ass'n will be in Suite 623-624 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Smith is moving his family to the capital city and his home address will be 2900 Connecticut Ave.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

- AMARILLO, TEXAS.**
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.
- BALTIMORE, MD.**
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.
- CHICAGO, ILL.**
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.
- CONCORDIA, KANS.**
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.**
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.**
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
- LOUISVILLE, KY.**
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS.**
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.
- PHOENIX, ARIZ.**
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.
- ST. JOSEPH, MO.**
Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.**
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds
- SEDGWICK, KAN.**
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Field bindweed can be killed by the use of sodium chlorate if properly applied. About 100 pounds of the crystals dissolved in 100 gallons of water gives the proper solution. Several areas of infested Kansas land have been completely cleared of bindweed plants by spraying. This is the most serious weed pest known in Kansas. Crop production on heavily infested land is rarely possible.—W. L. Latschaw, Manhattan, Kan.

The 1930 Flax Seed Crop

With an increase of 1,396,000 in the acreage of flax and the crop estimated at more than 30,000,000 bus., warnings are being sounded by bankers and other business men in the northwest, against rushing the seed to market. Much will naturally depend upon the growers' need for money.

With the Minneapolis September price on Aug. 1, only \$2.08 against \$2.90 a year ago, and against \$2.76 when the present tariff law, advancing the duty from 56 to 65 cents was passed, the substitution of flax for wheat has not proven startlingly profitable. However, conditions in the flax seed market, like those in the wheat market are not now normal and perhaps in years when they are, growing more flax and less wheat will be well worth while.

As there is a domestic demand for around 40,000,000 bus. of flax seed a year it will be seen that this year's jump of about 6,300,000 over the 5-year average to a production of 30,100,000 still lacks much of making us independent of importations.

Estimated per acre production this year, while above last year's yield, is below the 10 year average and it is more than 3 bu. below the record of 10.1 produced in 1915. From these figures it will be also seen that with as great an increase in acreage in 1931 as was put out in 1930, and with an average per acre yield, this country would be on an export, instead of an import basis. Substituting flax for wheat might easily be overdone.

Carryover of grain in Canada should be less in 1930 than for previous years, in opinion of George McIvor, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool at Winnipeg. He would make no estimate of the probable decrease, but mentioned that wheat is moving steadily with 7,000,000 bushels weekly leaving North America, of which the bulk is Canadian wheat.—His wish is father to the thought.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike as of Aug. 9:

	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Clover:				
Domestic cash	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$15.00
Prime choice cash	14.05	14.05	14.05	.....
October	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.00
December	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.25
Alsike:				
Cash	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.00
October	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00
December	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.20

Seed Imports

Statistics show that with the exception of timothy, this country does not produce enough seed of the principal forage crops to meet the domestic demand. What effect the new tariff law may have upon this condition is problematical.

During the past 10 years more than 30 foreign countries have been sources of supply with France, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Argentina, Japan, and Italy ranking in the order named. The imports from France consisted almost entirely of red and crimson clover; those of Canada, largely of alsike and alfalfa, while the principal item from Germany was hairy vetch.

Out of our total imports of 4,581,382,000 pounds of forage crop seeds, from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929, 1,204,397,000 pounds were red clover; 714,319,000 were alsike; 650,724,000 were alfalfa; 588,358,000 were rape; 467,942,000 were crimson clover; 254,988,000 were hairy vetch; 162,365,000 were English ryegrass and 123,107,000 pounds were white clover; with orchard grass, Canada bluegrass, Italian ryegrass, spring vetch, etc., making up the remainder.

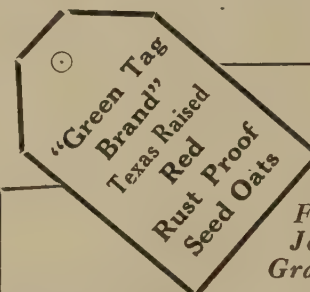
Art and Alec ought to be on the radio every night. Alec may be smart, but in person he can't talk to enough wheat growers to get the acreage reduced.

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Fall Seed Treatment

Before very long fall seeding will be started and whether the acreage put out to winter wheat is cut, as is being advocated, or whether it is not, as seems to be the inclination of most growers, treating the seed for prevention of smut will soon be a timely subject.

There are two kinds of smut of wheat, the bunt or stinking smut, which is carried over winter by means of spores which adhere to the outside of the wheat kernels and infect the plant at time of germination, and the loose smut which is carried over by dormant fungus within the seed and later spreads from plant to plant at blossoming time. Treatment in seed is aimed principally at the stinking smut or bunt.

For stinking smut of wheat and rye the authorities recommend the use of copper carbonate at the rate of two to three ounces per bushel, or the use of a high grade commercial dust, depending on which is cheapest.

For oats and barley copper carbonate is not effective. The use of one pint of formaldehyde to forty gallons of water, in which the seed is either dipped or sprinkled is recommended. Another method is to mix one gallon of water with one pint of formaldehyde and spray this over the grain with a high pressure sprayer. Then cover with sacks or other material for four or five hours, to allow the formaldehyde to penetrate. In either case one pint of formaldehyde is used for fifty bushels of grain.

Loose smut cannot be controlled by the use of these methods. At the present time the modified hot water treatment is used. This is better adapted to treating small amounts for seed plot work than for general fields.

Many farmers have not used formaldehyde in treating oats for smut because of the disagreeable features of working with a liquid and because the oats had to be treated only a short time before sowing. On the other hand, the dusts may be applied several days or weeks ahead of sowing, if desired. The chief objection to the dusts is that they are more expensive than the old formaldehyde treatments.

Two commercial dusts on the market are recommended by the Iowa State College for treating oat seed for smut. These two, which have been tested and found effective are Corona Oat Dust and Ceresan. The

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	86,000	113,000		
Duluth	135,018	306,114	133,210	146,505
Ft. William	174,878	182,638	58,710	75,845
Milwaukee		280		
Minneapolis	162,000	180,200	64,960	162,290
Superior	80,547	102,861	88,394	4,108
KAFIR AND MILO				
Denver		2,400		
Galveston			122,142	
Houston				25,714
Hutchinson		16,900		
Kansas City	68,200	206,800	88,000	383,000
St. Joseph	3,000	9,000	3,000	
St. Louis	45,600	129,600	14,400	82,800
Sioux City		1,800		
Wichita	5,200	2,600	2,600	6,500
CANE SEED				
Kansas City	1,150	3,450		1,150
SORGHUMS				
Denver		2,800		
Cincinnati	1,400	7,000		
New Orleans		20,000		
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	76,000	160,000	136,000	169,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	42,400			61,829
New York, bags			191	412
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	168,000	103,000		262,000
New York, bags			422	

Ceresan dust also has been found effective for the stripe disease of barley.

Barley stripe is a disease carried on the seed which causes stunting and prevents heading of the grain. It causes an average loss in Iowa of 1.5 bushels per acre and in some fields last year the loss was as high as 20 per cent. Cost of treatment with Ceresan, the Commercial dust recommended is about 20 to 25 cents an acre.

At the Ohio Experiment Station formaldehyde dust (Smutox) has consistently given excellent results. It is cheap, effective, easy to apply, and causes no injury to seed. Left-over grain can be fed to stock as the dust is not poisonous.

Chlorates as Weed Killers

Recent success with chemicals known as chlorates has started scientists on a new and hopeful search for a long-felt need—a magic method of killing weeds, it is reported by J. J. Pieper, assistant chief in crop production at the college of agriculture, University of Ill. The experiment station of the college, as well as the experiment stations of almost every corn belt state and many outside the corn belt, have begun experiments with the use of chlorates in the control of weeds.

First used as weed killers in the U. S. only five years ago, chlorates have produced both some grand successes and some miserable failures. This is the result, no doubt, of ignorance in the use of the materials, for only a small amount of experimental evidence has been secured on their value.

In a recent bulletin Prof. Pieper says: "Chlorates are highly promising in the control of noxious weeds, but their use should be confined to small amounts until such time as experimental evidence will permit more definite recommendations. It is advisable for users to try out chlorates on different kinds of noxious weeds and under varying conditions of soil and moisture on small areas, in order that as much information as possible may be accumulated on their use in a short time. The point has not been reached where chlorates can be recommended with the assurance that they will be successful under all conditions. Up to the present time many failures have been reported where chlorates have been used. While many of these failures can be explained at the present time, some of them are still puzzling, even to those who have had much experience with the chemicals. It is hoped that sooner or later recommendations which will guarantee a higher degree of success can be made with respect to time and rate of application."

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for June compared with June, 1929, and the six months ending June, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	June 1930	June 1929	June 1930	June 1929
Alfalfa	50	10	289,173	833,673
Red clover	32,736	171,263	1,743,581	5,825,162
Alsike	173,300		4,197,554	3,709,299
Crim. clover	65,438	108,775	291,121	397,125
Other clover	21,573	144,725	961,026	3,964,145
Grass seed	301,681	496,683	2,544,002	3,758,541
Vetch	138,579	311,782	1,218,429	1,345,418
IMPORTS				
Alfalfa	745	1,023	575,442	321,946
Red clover		500	333,086	145,406
Other clover	782	722	435,635	134,795
Timothy	131,603	68,015	7,229,717	4,301,629
Other field seeds	37,447	236,821	1,745,375	1,851,756

Seed Trade Marks

The J. M. McCollough Co., Cincinnati, O., filed ser. No. 297023 the word and numeral "Par 4" for grass seed.

Courteen Seed Co.

Established 1892
Milwaukee

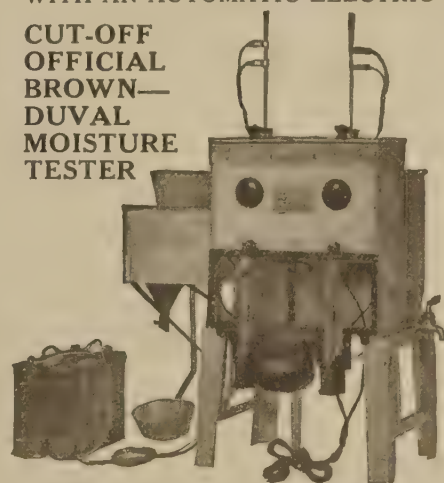
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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Title in exchange seat is incorporeal property vesting in trustee in bankruptcy as of date of adjudication, when exclusive jurisdiction of bankruptcy court attached (Bankr. Act § 70 [11 USCA § 110]).—*In re Cochran*. U. S. District Court, Washington. 40 Fed. (2d) 282.

Surrender of B/L covering shipments held not necessary to secure delivery, where only one issued was straight bill. Carrier, delivering goods without demanding straight B/L describing consignee as attorney for owner, takes risk that consignee named may have some independent right in property (Personal Property Law, §§ 198, 199).—*McCoy v. American Express Co.* Court of Appeals of New York. 171 N. E. 749.

Landlord's lien on tenant's crop applies to current year and crop only (Acts 1923, c. 71, § 3). Landlord does not have lien on tenant's crop for entire sale value of stock furnished tenant for making of particular crop (Acts 1923, c. 71, § 3). Landlord selling work stock to tenant under title retention contract, thereby providing full security independent of lien, waived lien on tenant's crop for sale price (Acts 1923, c. 71, § 3).—*Bramlett v. Hurley*. Supreme Court of Tennessee. 28 S. W. (2d) 633.

Crop Mortgage.—Mortgage on crop, where mortgagor at time of execution does not own contractual right to cultivate land, creates no lien on crops grown on land subsequently acquired. Description of crop set out in chattel mortgage covering same held not to render mortgage void for uncertainty. Description in mortgage stated that "I or we also convey the entire crop raised by me, or us, in which I or we may be interested during the years 1927, in Geneva County, Alabama, or elsewhere in Alabama."—*Sims v. United Auto Supply Co.* Supreme Court of Alabama. 129 South. 53.

Recovery of Excessive Freight Charge.—Shipper may, without prior application to Railroad Commission or other body, maintain common-law action to recover sums charged in excess of schedule freight rates. Where schedule rates exacted by carrier are alleged to be extortionate, shipper must first appeal to Railroad Commission which is empowered by law to determine reasonableness of rates, in view of common-law remedy for recovery having been abrogated by Interstate Commerce Commission Act (49 USCA § 1 et seq.) covering interstate shipments, and by statutes relating to Railroad Commission in intrastate shipments.—*Frankfort Distillery v. Southern Ry. Co.* Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 26 S. W. (2d) 1025.

Home grown wheat in Germany advanced in price from March to June 86 marks per ton, about 60 cents per bushel, to more than \$2 a bushel.

Co-operative Ass'n Compelled to Buy Stock of Member

Members of co-operative ass'ns often are not interested in the organization except as a medium for the disposal of their crops, and when their removal from the neighborhood makes the facility of no value to them as they can obtain no patronage dividend and the cash dividend, if any, is small, it is only fair that the other members should return to them their subscription to the stock.

The by-laws so provided in the charter of the Paola Farmers Union, of Paola, Kan., reading that on death of member or in case he moved away the ass'n would pay him or his legal representative the face value of capital stock owned by him with all accrued interest and patronage dividends within 12 months after his absence or death.

Wm. Loch bought shares in the ass'n and later desired to sell them back to the ass'n; but the officers refused to buy, the by-law having been repealed. Loch brought suit and the Supreme Court of Kansas in a decision given May 3, 1930, ruled in his favor, saying:

Purchase of the shares pursuant to the by-law constituted a contract with the corporation which could not be abrogated by simple repeal of the by-law. Conceding the by-law was not in existence when the action was commenced, the pleadings disclosed no facts which discharged defendant from the obligation of the contract.

287 Pac. Rep. 269.

Injury on Elevator Track

The Supreme Court of the United States on April 14, 1930, reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in the suit brought by the estate of M. G. Toops against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co. to recover for the death of Toops while switching grain cars on the elevator track at Rolla, Kan., at 1 o'clock a. m.

Toops was the conductor in charge of the freight train. No one saw the accident. After the grain cars had been kicked onto the elevator track and the stock cars onto the passing track, the engine was coupled to the grain cars and the spotting movement begun, when the body of the deceased was discovered. It was lying under the engine tender diagonally across the elevator track. The liability of the railroad company depended upon whether the elevator track was to be considered as a "station" or a "yard." At stations the rules required that, when cars were pushed by an engine "except when shifting or making up trains in yards," a flagman should be placed on the front of the leading car so as to signal the engineer in case of need, and that a white light must be placed on the leading car at night. No flagman or brakeman and no light was placed on the leading grain car. Owing to the location of a curve and cut through which the grain cars passed in order to reach the elevator track, it was impossible for the engineer or the two brakemen to see deceased or his lantern at the point where his body was found. There was evidence that no warning signal by bell or whistle was given in the course of the kicking movement.

The court said: Even though we make the doubtful assumption that the train was not within a "yard," and so was required to signal its movements, it is plain that deceased and his train crew treated the place as a yard where warning of switching movements was not required.—50 Sup. Ct. Rep. 281.

Winter Storage Not a Maritime Contract

Carriers by rail or water are held to strict accountability for the goods entrusted to them for transportation, and when loss or damage occurs they are liable, presumptively; but warehousemen are not insurers, and when the service rendered changes its character it is difficult for the shipper to recover damages unless the injury or loss occurred during transportation.

For damage to a cargo of wheat at Buffalo, N. Y., the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. sought to collect from the Interlake Steamship Co. on the theory that the movement from Milwaukee, Wis. was a maritime contract, but the B/L had indorsed on it for "Winter storage," and on account of this indorsement the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Apr. 7, 1930, decided against it.

The steamer sailed on Nov. 5, 1927, and arrived at Buffalo on Nov. 9, 1927, and anchored in the outer harbor under the breakwater, there to store her cargo of wheat for the winter months. The consignees were notified on Nov. 9, 1927, that there was no report of damage to the cargo. The steamer was still in the Buffalo outer harbor April 7, 1928, and was towed to the elevator at Buffalo, and the cargo discharged in a damaged condition.

The court below held that the cargo was not to be delivered to the consignees in pursuance of the contract of carriage, but upon the completion of the voyage was to be held by the carrier as warehouseman only; that the maritime service of carriage had been performed, the liability as carrier ceased, and that of warehouseman commenced.—40 Fed. Rep. (2d) 439.

Grain Trade News

[Continued from page 190]

Superior, Wis.—It is reported that expansion of grain storage facilities here by the Cargill Grain Co. will probably be effected in the spring of 1931. This work was postponed when the company decided to erect the huge elevator at Omaha, Neb.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wm. O. Goodrich Co., which is at the head of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., is remodeling two of its plants, which include elevators, for the crushing and manufacturing of soy-bean oil and meal. The company is equipping the plants with Randolph Direct Heat Driers which will be operated with oil burners. These plants will be completed and ready to receive the 1930 crop of soy beans.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Kinnickinnic Elvtr., owned by the C. & N. W. R. R. and leased by the Donahue-Stratton Co., is being rushed to completion and it is hoped to have it finished by Sept. 1. The total capacity of the elevator will be 3,500,000 bus. Two workmen were killed and five others injured on July 27, when a loaded sandcar jumped its track and crashed into a box car, hurtling the latter against the elevator and the men were buried beneath the wreckage that followed.

WYOMING

Glendo, Wyo.—Farmers of this section are said to be contemplating establishing a farmers co-op. ass'n.

Douglas, Wyo.—An 18,000-bu. elevator and a mill are to be built here by the Holbrook Milling & Elvtr. Co. It is planned to remodel the freight house and equip it with milling machinery.

Powell, Wyo.—The Allied Mills, Inc., of Chicago, do not find it economical to longer operate their alfalfa meal grinding mills here, so far from their headquarters, and have therefore closed them. They leased the warehouse to O. E. Bever, who will use it in the operation of a bean cleaning plant. Mr. Bever is also in custody of the milling properties and equipment, but he will not operate the plant as an alfalfa meal mill, simply having the disposal of the properties in his charge. He is installing bean cleaning machinery in the warehouse he has leased.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of July, 1930, the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 35 bins for the Wabash R. R. Co., No. Kansas City, Mo., and in 19 bins for the Ralston Purina Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Toledo, O.—The O. W. Randolph Co. has been running overtime since Jan. 1, 1930, driers have been shipped to all the States since then as well as to Europe, South America, Haiti, Nicaragua. Randolph driers are installed in so many territories in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, that it is claimed the "Sun Never Goes Down on the Randolph."

New Orleans, La.—Fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, recently damaged the warehouse of Mente & Co., Inc., to the extent of \$12,500 and destroyed stock valued at \$62,500. With flames roaring through the building, which covers an entire block, the brick walls were unable to withstand the intense heat, and began cracking, sections collapsing into the street.

Springfield, O.—Grain elevator operators are always on the alert for means of producing feed at low cost, and now that the season of heavy feed demand is approaching it will pay them to investigate the Duplex Hammer Mill, manufactured by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co. It is claimed for this mill that it grinds more per dollar worth of power than any other mill. It is a complete grinding outfit, the ear corn crusher is built right into the mill. Literature descriptive of the mill will be sent Journal readers who write the company.

Omaha, Neb.—The Bender Hoist Mfg. Co. has placed on the market a new worm gear truck dump. The worm gear has ball and roller bearings to take care of radial and thrust loads on the worm and worm gear. A special form of tooth design is used. Lubrication is secured without the oil working out along extended shafts. Because of the great flexibility of this dump it is of special value to the elevator operator who has several pits and is required to handle trucks and wagons of varying lengths. Journal readers can secure complete data on the dump by writing the manufacturer.

Chicago, Ill.—Theodore E. Schnitzler, who has been identified with the design and construction of some of the largest elevators in the U. S. and Canada has opened an office as consulting and designing engineer at 516-B Mercantile Bldg. Mr. Schnitzler has specialized in the design and construction of grain elevators for the past 20 years, being connected with Jas. Stewart Corp. for the past 12 years and with Barnett & Record prior to that time. He held responsible positions with both concerns, having been chief draftsman, chief estimator, purchasing engineer and supervising engineer of field construction. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and is a licensed structural engineer of Illinois.

Washington, D. C.—A determination to end the practice of certain advertisers and advertising agencies of "blackjacking" newspaper publishers into printing advertising matter as news was voiced recently by the post-office department. The department said the advertisers and agencies to whom it referred had attempted to wield a "club" over the heads of certain publishers by threatening them with the loss of display advertisements if they did not use publicity matter

sent them as news or for editorial purposes. In response to complaints by a number of newspaper publishers, the department added it had been making an investigation of methods pursued by certain advertisers and agencies. It said newspaper publishers who comply with such requests might be guilty of contributing to an act of conspiracy against the government in conjunction with the advertiser in depriving it of revenue. Both the advertiser and publisher might be subject to a \$10,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both, the announcement said.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. J. Gerber, president of the J. J. Gerber Mfg. Co., died at his home July 10, following a lengthy illness. Mr. Gerber was born in Plymouth, Wis., in 1858, and after finishing his education entered the business in which he was engaged at the time of his death. The J. J. Gerber Manufacturing Co. was founded in the late eighties and practically the entire business career of Mr. Gerber was spent with his own concern. The company produces spouting distributors and other sheet metal equipment for grain elevators. Mr. Gerber was the inventor of the radius distributing system that is in use in practically every country elevator. Mr. Gerber is survived by his widow, a daughter and three sons, one of whom, A. W. Gerber, is actively engaged in the operation of the company and will continue to manage it. Mr. Gerber was well known to the grain trade, particularly to the country elevator operators of the Northwest and during his years of dealing with the trade built up a reputation for square dealing and honesty and a confidence in the worth of his products that is unsurpassed. In the passing of Mr. Gerber the elevator supply trade loses one of its best known figures and the entire trade will feel his loss.

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Crowell Elevator Company
I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Books Received

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION, Changes in Provisions under 1930 Tariff Act. With the aim of assisting manufacturers, importers and exporters to avoid mistakes in procedure under the new tariff act, which might prove exceedingly costly, both in time and in money, The Merchants' Association of New York has published for free distribution among its members, a new booklet entitled, "Changes in Customs Administrative Provisions." A reading of the booklet shows that for the average concern whose business brings it into contact with the tariff, the changes in procedure are likely to be quite as important as are the changes in rates. The booklet takes up seriatim the fifty-two administrative sections of the Act, and explains the new procedure that is called for under each. In virtually all of the fifty-two sections, there have been changes of greater or less importance. Several of the newly written sections mark drastic alterations of the previous code.—Paper, 15 pages. The Merchants Ass'n of New York.

COMBINE HARVESTER in Minnesota is the result of studies of the combine harvester by the University of Minnesota Agri. Exp. Sta. conducted during the harvest season of 1928. In 1836 a combine harvester was patented in Kalamazoo, Mich. This machine was built and two years later was used to harvest 30 acres of wheat. Several other machines were built and used in North Central States, including one in Minnesota in 1884. Farmers began to use combines extensively in California about 1880. Large fields, a shortage of labor, and dry weather during the harvest season encouraged their development and use. For a long time they were used only on the Pacific Coast. Some of these machines cut a swath 40 feet wide. In 1888 steam power was first used to propel them. During the World War the combine method was introduced east of the Rocky Mountains and has been gradually moving eastward since. The season of 1927 marked the beginning of its use in Minnesota, when 11 combines were used. In 1928, 33 more were used. About a fourth of these are scattered across the southern half of the state, but most of them are in the northwestern part. On 160 to 320-acre diversified farms the acreage of crops to be harvested with the combine is too small to afford much advantage. Bulletin 256, U. of Minn., Agri. Exp. Sta., University Farm, Minn.

THE NATION'S PREMIER HEDGING MARKET is the title of an illustrated pamphlet of 30 pages describing the public elevators of Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior forming the basis of the contracts for future delivery, including the houses at Superior made regular by the amendment of June 5 to the rules of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The result of this action will be to make Minneapolis the "premier" hedging market in this country. Minneapolis now has some 33 public terminal elevators which are "regular" under the Rules of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and the receipts of these elevators are deliverable upon the futures contracts. The total capacity of these elevators is about 50,000,000 bus. Duluth and Superior combined have a public terminal elevator capacity of almost 46,000,000 bus. It is expected that practically this entire capacity will become regular and the receipts of these elevators deliverable upon the Minneapolis "futures" contracts. Grain in terminal elevators at Duluth and Superior possesses certain transit privileges at Minneapolis when moving eastbound through Minneapolis. From the standpoint of those taking "delivery" on the Minneapolis "futures" contracts of grain located in terminal elevators at Duluth, Minnesota, or Superior, Wisconsin, this grain so delivered is quite as advantageously located from an all-rail transportation standpoint as though it was located at Minneapolis, and in addition, grain at Duluth or Superior can be moved eastbound by the Great Lakes. The Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

WEEVILS in Beans and Peas are described and remedies given in a 30-page illustrated pamphlet by E. A. Back, entomologist, containing 29 engravings. Farmers Bulletin No. 1275, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA for the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation in 1929 is a paper bound volume of 188 pages brimful of statistics on the movement of the crops at all points and for export in the minutest detail, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont. Price, 50 cents.

Insurance Notes

Placing the responsibility for fire damage on those creating the hazard should have the salutary effect of eliminating many losses due to negligence. In a decision by the Supreme Court of Ohio it was stated "If an owner of a building is negligent of fire hazards, and his tenant suffers losses because of such negligence, the tenant has the right to recover damages from the property owner."

Gasoline engines of the automobile type add to the fire hazard and therefore are frowned upon by the underwriters. To avoid any future discrimination in the insurance rate the owner of the elevator when first planning the house should install the safer kind or build a fire-resistive power house.

State Insurance a Burden on Taxpayers

Employers have been led into the error of thinking that they can obtain compensation insurance cheaper from the state than they can from private companies. Cost—or rather a perverted conception of cost—has been the controlling factor in their attitude. They have accused the private insurance companies of profiteering, and sometimes even have gone so far as to say that the insurance business, because of its social aspect, should be organized and conducted without profit to capital.

From this line of argument it is but a step to the assertion that it's the state's plain duty to step in and provide compensation insurance "at cost" to relieve industry of the "high" charges which private companies must make to remain solvent and pay claims.

Whether these employers realize it or not, such arguments only serve to mask the exaction by industry of a subsidy from the general taxpayers. Government ownership inevitably leads to a substitution of government deficits for private profits, and the deficits must be met from tax revenues. The pages of our economic and political history are filled with the wreckage of government excursions into the realm of private business, from the days of turnpikes, canals, and railroads down through the period of municipal lighting and telephone plants and into the wartime shipping board and barge-line operations and bank-deposit guaranties.—*Nation's Business.*

Explosion of Fumigant Kills One and Does \$75,000 Damage

Bisulphide of carbon sprinkled on grain in bins to kill weevil formed an explosive mixture with air in the mill of F. S. Wertz & Son, feed manufacturers at Reading, Pa., and in some way became ignited, resulting in a disastrous explosion.

Paul B. Wertz, sec'y, writes "We were fumigating at the time, Saturday, July 19, and the mill was entirely closed down, and we are not in position to say whether this caused the explosion or not."

The doors and windows of the mill were closed tightly to retain the fumes, and the explosion occurred ten minutes after the fumigation started.

The wall was blown out at the top of an elevator shaft and a section of the roof of the warehouse behind the mill was torn up. A section of the side wall along the second floor of the mill was torn out, and a heavy door along the front of the plant was blown loose and thrown upon the sidewalk.

One man was thrown from the front platform to the pavement. Another had just entered the building and had gotten five feet beyond the door when the explosion roared, throwing him back thru the door against a freight car. Several of the men were standing by the elevator shaft. One man on the third floor jumped thru a window upon a roof and climbed down a pillar.

H. B. Cooling, foreman, was seen going into the basement shortly before the explosion. He was discovered to be missing 40 minutes after the fire started and his dead body was found at the foot of the elevator shaft in a pool of water, badly burned and suffocated. The injured are Ellsworth Swavely, John Baer, Walter Dunkelberger and Robert D. Cooling.

The fire spread to all parts of the building from the cellar to roof, and the flames were shooting thru the roof when the fire department arrived. The stock was valued at \$75,000 and the damage to the building is estimated at \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Mr. Wertz says the men were familiar with the fumigant, having used it a long time. Mr. Cooling, foreman, had been employed at the plant for 10 years. He is survived by the widow and three children, aged 9 years, 4 years and an infant of 4 months.

A Mexican decree published July 12 reduces the duty on barley from 0.02 to 0.01 peso per gross kilo between July 15 and Dec. 31, being increased thereafter from 0.04 to 0.05 peso per gross kilo. Effective Aug. 11 the duty on wheat will be increased from 0.05 to 0.07 peso per gross kilo. A kilo is 2.20 lbs., and the peso is worth about 30 cents, fluctuating with the price of silver.

Grain Handling Facility for Helsingfors

The municipality of Helsingfors, Finland, contemplates the installation of pneumatic grain unloading equipment on a movable elevator.

The estimated cost of the equipment is 1,400,000 finmarks and the cost of operation 19,000 finmarks per annum. The expense of discharging grain from vessels would be reduced from 15 marks, by hand labor, to 8.40 marks per ton. (1 finmark equals \$0.0252.)

Helsingfors is now the largest grain port in Finland, receiving 21,000 tons annually, and the new equipment would increase the capacity to 50,000 tons. Bids on the suction machinery have been submitted by the German co-operative Hankkija.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

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Feedstuffs

Cottonseed Hearings Close for Summer Recess

Examiners of the Federal Trade Commission who have been conducting public hearings in Montgomery, Ala., in the investigation of cottonseed prices, have concluded their taking of testimony there and no further hearings will be held until September.

Hearings were begun in Washington early in June, were continued in Atlanta late in that month and were transferred to Montgomery in July. In September the examination will take place in another southern state. The place and time of hearing will be announced later.

Cottonseed Crushings

Cottonseed crushings for the eleven months ended with June totaled 4,952,314 tons, against 5,006,893 tons in the correspond period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Census Bureau. Receipts of seed at mills during the period were 4,990,118 tons, against 5,053,951 tons a year ago, and stocks on hand June 30 totaled 77,295 tons, against 65,091 tons on the same date in 1929.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the eleven months included 2,204,166 tons of cake and meal, against 2,255,802 tons and 1,367,146 tons of hulls, against 1,352,747 tons.

American fish meal is highly regarded in Germany as a feed for hogs and other livestock and poultry.

Livestock in many pastures of the drouth stricken districts are thoroughly discouraged and refuse to graze over the brown vegetation covering the hard dry fields. In hundreds of fields of Indiana and Ohio during the recent heat wave the cows have spent their days in the shade if available. Enterprising feed dealers should find in the dried up fields a new opportunity to increase their sales.

Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Chicago	4,434	5,323	384	829
Cincinnati	5,665	3,366	.....	.....
Denver	1,727	407	.....	.....
Kansas City	12,036	14,964	6,024	4,068
Milwaukee	12	304	.....	.....
Minneapolis	629	520	23	60
St. Louis	6,012	4,776	2,376	1,104

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during June, 1930, compared with June, 1929, and for the twelve months ending with June, are reported in Short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	June		Twelve Mos. Ended June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Hay	468	510	13,645	9,064
Cottonseed cake	3,869	.....	196,256	104,191
Linseed cake	28,433	12,667	310,102	298,549
Other oil cake	2,346	175	26,439	21,309
Cottonseed meal	825	244	88,264	63,471
Linseed meal	1,115	1,617	10,344	10,950
Other oil meal	598	51	3,637	4,919
Mixed dairy feeds	296	112	.....	2,015
Mixed poultry feeds	468	751	.....	6,564
Other mixed feeds	964	1,152	27,655	11,928
All other	1,965	1,650	48,123	18,967

*Not reported separately prior to January 1929.

Feed Trade Marks

Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss., filed ser. No. 291,995 the words "Big Diamond" and an outline of a baseball diamond, for horse, mule, poultry, hog, sheep, dairy cattle feeds, etc.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, filed ser. No. 293,848 a heart shaped design for stock and poultry feeds of all kinds.

Moore & Moore, Anoka, Minn., filed ser. No. 299,851, the words "Hilltop Poultry Feeds Perfected Experimentally by Hilltop Poultry Farms," for poultry feeds.

Always-A-Head Mills, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill., filed ser. No. 302,453, the words "Do-Mor" for poultry and animal feeds.

Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont., filed ser. No. 300,956, the word "Molas-O. Cakes," for stock feeds.

Imports of dried beef pulp for the nine months ended with May were nearly double those of the entire crop year of September to August, 1929, according to the U. S. D. A., and were larger than imports for any other entire year.

Ten years ago farmers of the United States kept nearly six and one-half million more horses and mules than they do today. If these were here now they would eat an average of 25 bushels of corn and 45 bushels of oats annually.

A recent ruling by the Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, forbidding the use of cottonseed meal in horse and mule feeds, has been rescinded and "a limited amount of bright, sound, high grade cottonseed meal, not exceeding 5 per cent, is now permitted in these commercial feeds."

Shipment of mixtures of tame and wild oats, wheat and rye into the United States from Canada under the name of "scalpings" and paying duty of 10 per cent ad valorem has been stopped by an order of the commissioner of customs. According to the commissioner's order, when more than 5 per cent of the mixture is of oats it must now be classified as mixed feed oats and pay tariff of 15 per cent.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the September delivery:

	July 12	July 19	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
Bran	19.10	22.25	21.50	21.80	25.60
Shorts	23.00	24.50	23.90	24.75	28.25
Midds	21.00	24.00	23.00	23.40	27.00

Feed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feeds and feeding stuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
†Chicago	12,509	12,574	45,167	51,820
Cincinnati	300	330	.....	.....
*Kansas City	4,420	21,380	8,320	17,700
Milwaukee	560	4,950	7,830	8,840
Minneapolis	1,540	2,384	45,999	53,341
†New York	135	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	21,330	29,440	30,550	45,695
*San Francisco	258	255	.....	.....
Sioux City .....	.....	.....	5,910	6,090

†Millfeed. *Bran and shorts.

Cattle on Feed August 1

The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States August 1 this year was about one per cent smaller than at the same date in 1929 according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture. States east of the Miss. River as a whole had about eight per cent less cattle on feed this year than last, while states west of the River had 2 per cent more. Substantial increases in the number on feed are shown for Iowa and Nebraska while all of the other states had decreases or no change from last year.

The estimated number of cattle on feed August 1 this year as a percentage of the number August 1, 1929, is as follows: Ohio, 100; Ind., 90; Ill., 90; Mich., 85; Wis., 100; Minn., 100; Iowa, 108; Mo., 85; S. Dak., 100; Neb., 108; Kan., 95. 11 States (weighted), 99.3.

Some one has said that price cutting is simply a difference of opinion and if that is true the price cutter may not deserve all of the harsh things said about him. If volume purchases, low handling costs, cash sales, etc., enable a man to sell 100 tons of ready mixed feed at a net profit of ten dollars a ton, he is certainly better off than if he tried to make twenty dollars a ton and only sold 50 tons and then perchance lost some of his anticipated profit through bad accounts.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
719 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn

Soy Beans

Sunflower Seed

BULK OR SACKED

The Manufacture of Commercial Feeds

by W. H. Strowd, Ph.D.
Formerly Chief Chemist, Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture

The first chapter is devoted to the composition of feeds. Then the author goes on to discuss, authoritatively, balanced rations and feeding standards.

The ensuing chapters take up the various products of cereals and other ingredients used in feed manufacture. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and rice products are enumerated and discussed in turn, followed by flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar beet, cane, meat, fish and dairy products.

After grounding the reader in these essentials, the author proceeds with the preparation of dairy, calf, hog, poultry, horse and cattle feeds, with appropriate formulas for each. Price at Chicago, \$3.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The Poultry Outlook

The outlook for producers of poultry and eggs is not as discouraging as the market decline and reports of increasing hatching last spring indicated, but material improvement in egg prices other than the seasonal rise this fall are not expected until after the first of next year, according to the mid-summer outlook report, issued by the bureau of agricultural economics.

Receipt of dressed poultry at terminal markets has been very heavy this season, the report says, and while the excess over last year's holdings in cold storage has been reduced each succeeding month, stocks of frozen poultry are still considerably heavier than usual. Storage stocks of eggs are usually heavy and the demand situation for both poultry and eggs is generally unfavorable.

Farmers are decreasing the number of laying hens at present more rapidly than last year at this time. The big increase in the number of chicks hatched early this season has not materialized in a corresponding increase in number of young chickens on farms. This indicates that farmers are reducing their flocks.

The number of chickens on farms on Jan. 1, 1930, was about 6 per cent greater than on Jan. 1, 1929, according to returns covering about 20,000 ordinary farm flocks. No adequate data are available to show changes in commercial flocks.

The number of layers in farm flocks on July 1 was about 1 per cent greater than on that date last year, but 4 per cent less than in 1928 or 1927, and 1 per cent less than the July 1 average for the years 1925 to 1929, according to returns from crop reporters covering ordinary farm flocks.

Reported numbers of laying birds per flock have averaged from 3 to 5 per cent more this year than last until June 1, when they fell to only about 2 per cent more, and on July 1 to less than 1 per cent more.

No Increase in Chicks

On July 1 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch in ordinary farm flocks numbered about one-half of 1 per cent less than on July 1, 1929, or on July 1, 1927, but 8 per cent more than in 1928, when hatchings were lower. Hatchings were rather late in 1929, and continued in considerable

volume into June, net increases of young birds being 6 per cent in that month.

Hatchings were early in 1930, and in June the additions of chicks were only sufficient to balance sales, consumption and loss of young birds. Reports this year showed 50 per cent more young birds on April 1, 21 per cent more on May 1, 6 per cent more on June 1, and on July 1 practically the same number as last year. Reports of commercial hatchery operations as are available, suggest increased numbers of young stock, but that numbers were not heavier on July 1 in ordinary farm flocks is due to probable reduced hatchings on farms, possible heavier mortality of baby chicks this year, and the tendency of many poultrymen this year to market a large number of pullets as broilers.

Vitamin D in Cod-Liver Oil

In a report on two experiments conducted by the New York Cornell Station to determine the effect of storage in finely divided feeds, upon the stability of vitamin D in cod liver oil, the following facts were developed:

Norwegian cod liver oil was used which had been found to prevent or nearly prevent rickets in chicks up to 8 weeks of age when fed at a 0.5 per cent level. This oil was incorporated in a mash mixture for 4 lots of 34 chicks each in test 1 and 38 chicks each in test 2. In lot 1 the oil was mixed with the mash each week, in lot 2 it was mixed and stored for 4 weeks, in lot 3 for 8 weeks, and in lot 4 for 12 weeks, and a fifth lot was used as a control lot.

In a third test 8 lots of 35 chicks each were fed a red cod liver oil of Newfoundland origin, which was found to prevent rickets up to 8 weeks of age when fed at a level of 0.3 per cent. In this test lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 received fresh oil mixed in the mash each week at the rate of 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, and 0.2 per cent, respectively; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 the same respective amounts as the preceding lots, but the oil had been mixed with the feed for 16 weeks; and a ninth lot was used as a control lot. In all the tests the mash containing cod liver oil was stored in burlap bags and held at room temperature.

The rate of growth and the percentage of rickets that developed during the 3 tests showed that some destruction of the vitamin D in cod liver oil occurred during storage in mash mixtures. The amount of vitamin D destroyed varied directly with the length of the storage period. In the third test an approximately normal growth was obtained and rachitic lameness and reduction in bone ash were prevented by feeding 2.5 times the minimum dose of cod liver oil stored for 16 weeks.

The Kentucky Feed & Grain Co., Louisville, manufacturer and jobber of feeds, has filed amended articles of incorporation changing its name to the Kentucky Feed Mills, Inc.

Poultry Year Starts Nov. 1

The new year for poultrymen begins November 1. On that date the spring pullets should be in permanent winter quarters and well started on the year's production. If flock records have not been kept in the past, that date is an excellent time to begin. Are birds returning good interest on the money invested in stock and equipment or are they being kept at a distinct loss? Throughout the year strict account should be noted of every expense: feed, repairs, stock purchased, etc. Credit the flock with market eggs sold, hatching eggs sold, eggs used on the table, chickens eaten and all market poultry and breeding stock sold.

34% Linseed Meal
Also 30% Blended Oil Meal
Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

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Operating HIAWATHA MILL



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PERFECTION DOG FOOD
for the convenience of local dog and kennel owners. It's a cooked and prepared meat-cereal food for dogs, all breeds and puppies, all ages. Write for attractive dealers' proposition.
PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN



DARLING'S
Special Bone Meal
Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.
BEST FOR MIXED FEED
Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.
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Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES
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Free from shale, moisture,
organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
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H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Charcoal for Chickens

(By Olin O. Evans in Poultry Success)

Charcoal has been fed to chickens for a long time. Just how long is not known. Neither is it known just how long it has been used as a medicine for mankind. But the medical profession has used it for a century or more in treating functional diseases of the stomach.

Charcoal is a deodorizer and absorbent. It absorbs and neutralizes gases and odors and poisons in the alimentary canal. In the fowl's system it plays a very important part—always ready to absorb any poisonous gases that may form in the intestinal tract.

To absorb the gases that are the result of putrefaction is to "sweeten" the stomach and allow the system to assimilate all the nutriment in the feed. Under the present method of feeding large quantities of ground feeds, the stomach and intestines are frequently overtaxed, and the amount of gases generated is much more than under the old methods of feeding grain only. In such cases it is of great importance that there be something to neutralize the gases and absorb the odors and poisons and eliminate them, thereby keeping the digestive tract clean and sweet. For this reason charcoal should always be included in the mash. Even though the mash used may be of the very highest grade there may be some small particles of the feed that are more or less tainted. Meat scrap and even starches cause considerable trouble if they have been subjected to some dampness in transit, and one can never be absolutely sure that they have not been improperly handled at some time from grower to user. Therefore, it is wise to have the charcoal in the mash or in a hopper so the fowls can eat as much as they want or whenever they want to.

When the food is tainted or the digestive system is out of order, the gases and odors resulting from putrefied food, as well as some of the putrefied food itself, is frequently absorbed into the blood, instead of being neutralized, absorbed and eliminated as when charcoal is used. The result in such cases is frequently illness, or at least slow growth and a weakened condition that renders the fowl susceptible to disease. In fact, most all non-contagious diseases originate in the alimentary canal, and the contagious diseases are more readily contracted when the system is weakened as a result of poor digestion and intestinal putrefaction.

Therefore, charcoal is a money saver for it helps to get the full value from all the feed fed, by assisting in the digestion, assimilation and elimination of the food.

As already stated, the use of charcoal by the medical profession is of recognized value. For hogs it is known to be of much benefit. One has only to watch a hog eat charcoal to be sure that its instinct tells it to eat it, as charcoal has very little taste and is not eaten for its flavor. For chickens and other poultry it should be in every ration. Some poultrymen feed charcoal in self feeders. For best results I recommend that it be mixed with the mash. Some of the large feed manufacturers now include charcoal in their mashers. But if the mash you use does not include a good percentage of charcoal you can easily mix it yourself.

The proper amount to use is from two to three per cent in the dry mash, and from three to five per cent in the moist mashers. When chickens are crate fed for fattening it is well to feed five per cent charcoal in the moist mash. The cost of feeding charcoal is very small. The low cost really is the cause of some poultrymen omitting it in their rations, as they have become so engrossed with the modern high priced extras that they forget the old and proven things.

Chickens Need Minerals

Minerals are as essential in the poultry ration as proteins, or carbohydrates, or any of the vitamins, but they will only serve the functions for which nature intended them and will not take the place of any of the other necessary parts of the ration, Dr. R. W. Bethke of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, told a farm and home week audience at Cornell university.

Doctor Bethke said that mineral feeding may be overdone, and that the poultrymen should use discretion and common sense in making up their poultry ration. He warned poultry men not to take stock in the claims of salesmen that minerals would take the place of such things as vitamins or meat scrap in their ration.

Although the different minerals showed different degrees of availability in the chemistry laboratory they did not show differences in the growth of the chicks. Doctor Bethke said. Egg shell formation seems to be best when the minerals are fed in the carbonate form, he stated.

Doctor Bethke seriously questioned whether there is any difference in the results produced from feeding so-called "organic" or "inorganic" minerals. He says that the question of whether they are "organic" or "inorganic" depends on the individual point of view.

Too little mineral matter in the ration results in leg weakness or rickets in the growing chick which cannot be overcome by cod liver oil or sunlight.

Meat scrap and milk contain large quantities of calcium and phosphorous so when these are included in the ration the supply of minerals from other sources need not be as great as when most of the ration is made up of grains.

The Knudson Creamery Co., of Visalia, Cal., contemplates the erection of a factory for the production of a powdered milk chick feed.

In its bulletin No. 5, the Minnesota Dept. of Ag. estimates that state's 1929 egg production as being valued at \$40,292,000. That is more than the combined value of the state's rye, barley and durum wheat crops or more than the combined value of its flax and potato crops.

As an example of the way in which the work of the 4-H clubs is coming to be recognized, prizes amounting to \$15,375 are to be awarded at the Iowa State Fair; \$6,500 at the State Fair in Nebraska; \$8,400 in Oklahoma, and \$9,598 in Kansas, with a total of more than \$50,000 in the Middle West Circuit. The boys and the girls in these clubs are to be the farm men and women of the next three or four decades, and their cultivation right now, by those who are engaged in the grain, feed and seed trades, will be well worth while. Whatever is done, however, must be done wholeheartedly and not just patronizingly.

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Color and design of bag
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Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,
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Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.

NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc.

Write for circulars, samples
and prices; complete information on request.

35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Switching from Credit to Cash Basis of Selling Feeds

From an address by J. A. Chisholm, McKean, Pa., before the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, at Toledo, O.

Fundamentally the feed business is not one that is adapted to credit. Credit expansion in other lines of business has been very large, but this has been dealing in such articles as automobiles, radios, machinery, etc., where the goods are not consumed, and are subject to a mortgage giving security on the debt until paid. Feed, however, is a consumable commodity, and unless paid for out of the returns from the use of the feed, it is simply piling up an uneconomic debt which cannot liquidate itself in the long run.

Feed dealers are doing more service to their feed consumers by handling feeds on a cash basis thereby keeping costs down, and also insisting that the feed consumers liquidate their debt as they go. This means that they must make a profit on the use of the feed. Otherwise, easy credit only encourages a loss in feeding operations piling up an unliquidated debt. In other words (and answering the second reason that farmers have money only at certain times of the year to pay debts), a farmer using feed should not be dependent on crop income to pay his feed debts, but should depend on the current income from the use of the feed to pay for it, and make a profit besides. If he cannot do this, he should not be piling up a debt for buying feed, and you would be better off not selling him.

In making a survey of 19 cash feed mills in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, which formulate the basis of my conclusions, a standard set of questions was asked each operator.

The proper way and the proper time to make this important change seemed paramountly important, so I went about asking each one the following questions:

How long have you been on a Cash Basis?
What advance notice did you give customers?

What loss in business did you suffer the first month? The second month? The third month?

How long before business was back to normal volume?

How did you get lost customers back?
Did your business ultimately increase?

What method was used in collecting old book accounts?

How did you stimulate customer-acceptance of the change?

Did you change over alone, or collectively?
What time of year did you make the change?

I made a note of each answer. I found, curiously enough, regardless of territory, that where the advance notice was given in a similar manner that the results were almost identical.

It seems to be the popular belief that when a cash basis for feed sales is first talked of in a locality that dealers feel that it would be more satisfactory and more successful if all dealers would go to the cash basis at the same time. This belief, I found, is wrong. It is much better to go to a cash basis independent of what your competitor does, which leaves a source of feed supply (on credit) to those of your customers who are not able to arrange their finances so as to take advantage of savings you offer them in return for paying cash.

The most important matter to be considered is the advance notice that you give your customers concerning this change in policy, and the manner in which it is presented to them.

First of all, you must sell this "cash" idea

to your own organization. Then, send a personal letter to your customers explaining all the savings that you will be able to make for them through selling "for cash only," namely, better and cheaper service. It is well to here mention the money saved from interest on carrying long-time accounts, uncollectable accounts (which adds to the cost of every sack of feed), the overhead of book-keeping, postage, and collection costs, etc.

Thirty days advance notice is good, 60 days much better, but 90 days time best.

Also, do not fail to show your customers

that if you have your money in your own bank account that you can benefit them by buying on favorable market conditions, which will result in cheaper priced feed. Point to the "chain-stores" as an example.

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Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

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Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.

Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

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Informed Poultrymen Demand Natural Vitamin D in ALL Feeds

The successful dealer will tell you that his trade is becoming Vitamin conscious. Informed poultrymen are insisting on an adequate Vitamin Guarantee with Starting, Growing and Laying Mash. They prefer **natural** Vitamin D from the codfish, the value of which has been demonstrated both by scientists and practical poultrymen.

NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX Meet Modern Requirements at Lowest Cost Per Ton of Feed Manufactured

NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX contain Vitamins A and D derived exclusively from codfish. They are produced under the

Columbia University patented process which makes possible a uniform high potency. Because less is required, these oils are more economical to use. Nearly 500 manufacturers of poultry and animal feeds have adopted the NOPCO plan for assuring Vitamin sufficiency at lowest cost per ton of feed mixed.



NOPCO Tank Cars

We own and operate Tank Cars for handling large shipments promptly.

Let NOPCO Advertising Increase Your Feed Sales

NOPCO Certificates of Vitamin potency which we supply free to our customers are a powerful sales aid. They put the power of our national advertising in the poultry papers back of your brand.

Before signing any contract for cod liver oil, get full details of the NOPCO plan. Write us today.



NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE: HARRISON, N. J. BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOHNS, N. F.
AND FACTORY NEW ORLEANS



Stress the point that you, too, will then be in a position to serve *cheaper*.

I would truly advise a personal call, also, on *all* of your best customers. For a successful start on this cash basis will depend *entirely* upon the manner that this is presented to your customers.

Advance feed prices as much as possible just previous to switching over to a cash basis. Then, the moment you change to a cash standard, cut your prices away down to the bone so that you can show this saving to your customers, thereby actually demonstrating what you have been promising them in working up their enthusiasm and enlisting their support in the change.

These prices can, of course, and should be gradually advanced until they are back where they belong, after your customers become accustomed to paying cash.

Right here I would like to present an idea upon the pricing of goods. You should not consider just how much profit you can add to the cost of a sack of feed before your customers will refuse it. No! Absolutely not! But rather how much you can give your customer for his money.

The pricing of goods naturally starts at the time when the goods are purchased. There is one very important spot where you must use keen business judgment. For with wise discretion you can help your consuming customers, and thereby help yourselves.

Feeds should, of course, be manufactured along scientific lines and be of proven quality and results. But still they should not be over-priced when you get them. For in the final analyses the success of the feed business in your locality depends *entirely* upon the profits that *your* customers make. Therefore, the dealer should not attempt to "hog" all of the profits at the start. The farmer *must* also make a profit on every bag of feed you sell him.

As to the best time of year for making such a change, ideas varied considerably. But, in each instance, it all simmered down to the proposition that such a change is most profitably made when book accounts are the smallest.

It is very important that immediately before (or even just after) going on this cash basis that you get *all* of your old outstanding accounts in, even if you must take a note. It is vitally important that you have same definite policy in this regard, or you will *never* get the money in.

I would suggest converting all accounts for which you cannot get cash into 90-day notes, *without interest*. In that way you can make it appear that you are making it as easy as possible for your customer to meet this old account; while at the same time you are thereby placing him in a position to take advantage of the opportunity to be able to save money on his present purchases. For you can readily understand that your customer cannot pay his old account immediately and still meet your cash terms.

You will be anxious to know how many customers you may expect to lose in making this change, whether you can get them back within a reasonable period, and how soon; for we all would naturally expect to lose some customers. And, too, we all know it costs money to lose customers.

"Lost" customers do come back within a short time, if your feed prices are attractive. And those that do not show up within a reasonable period, 90 days, should receive a personal call from yourself, just to talk the proposition over. If, in so doing, you find they are not able to meet these cash terms, then show them how to make an inventory of farm equipment for a credit statement for the bank, that they may borrow from that money lending institution.

A "bargain" day, some "specials," or some other sort of a feature is another good way to get some lost customers back. Just offer them real good bargains often enough and you'll slowly find them coming back.

Herewith are four typical examples of answers from four widely separated dealers, the factors varying a trifle in each instance.

A.—On cash basis 18 months. No advance notice. Loss in business first month 50%; second month 40%; normal at end of four months; now volume above normal. Has taken no notes, over one-half of old book accounts still uncollected.

B.—On cash basis 18 months. No advance notice. Sales cut one-half first two months; normal at four months; now better than average. Took no notes; old accounts not all collected.

C.—On cash basis 18 months. Gave 30 days notice. 15% loss in first month; back to normal at four months. Took no notes; total old accounts \$4,000, of which \$1,000 is still outstanding.

D.—On cash basis 6 months. 60 days advance notice. No noticeable loss in business. All old accounts put on 90-day notes; notes nearly all paid. Volume of business away ahead of last year.

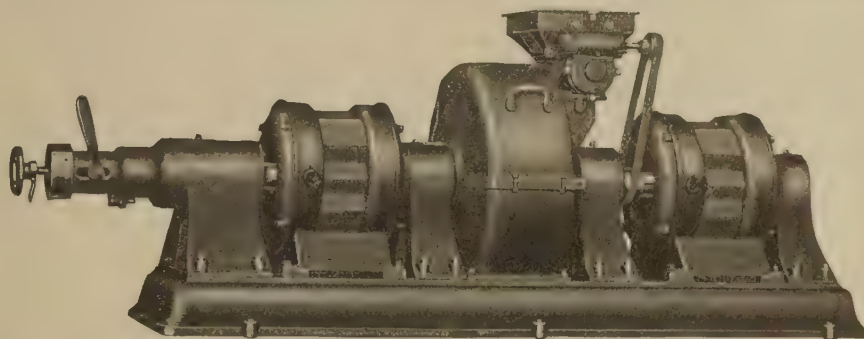
And thus it was with practically all dealers going to a cash basis. Where notes were taken for old accounts, there most of the money owed was collected. And where advance notice was given, particularly 90 days, there the volume of sales suffered the least,—if at all.

I have recently made an additional personal survey of six retail feed dealers who placed their business on a cash basis after having done a tremendous credit business for a number of years. These six dealers followed very closely the procedure I explained in making the change. The first dealer told me that after going on a cash basis his first month's business showed a decline of 50%; the second month's business a decline of 40%; the third month 20%; and

[Concluded on page 202]

Custom Feed Grinding

The Monarch Attrition Mill Work Pneumatic Products Collection America's Most Profitable Feed Grinder



Builds a Profitable Side Line

Look into the opportunity for building a feed grinding business in your territory. Each year sees more diversified farming, a larger demand for feed grinding service that returns big profits to the elevator equipped to supply it.

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

America's foremost feed grinder now in use in hundreds of elevators like yours, grinds all kinds of grain into meal for dairy feeds, baby pig feeds and other stock feeds with minimum power, upkeep and attention. Equipped with a Pneumatic Products Collector it grinds the grain into a cool, fluffy meal and performs so satisfactorily that Mr. Larsen of the Farmers Exchange writes, "It is perfection in feed grinding equipment."

Let us go into details with you. Write for Catalog D. No obligation.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., Inc.

1202 Sherman St.

Muncy, Pa.

Flour, Feed and Grain Handling Equipment

Feed Trade Notes

The Millers' National Federation is making a study of the St. Louis mill-feed futures market in an effort to determine to what extent this outlet for feedstuffs can be used by mills.

A good ration for geese would be equal parts of yellow corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats to which add 15 per cent of meat scraps, one-half per cent of fine table salt.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, plans were made for expanding the territory covered in the organization's membership, so as to include the state of Minnesota.

Inventor of Feed Cubing to Visit America

There having been such a lively interest displayed in the new Sizer system of feed cubing, S. Howes Company, as joint owners of the Sizer patents, invited the inventor, Mr. A. W. Sizer, president of Richard Sizer, Ltd., England, to come over to meet our prominent feed manufacturers. The invitation was accepted and cable advices indicate that Mr. Sizer left Southampton on the S. S. "Mauretania" Aug. 2nd.

Much importance is attached to Mr. Sizer's American tour, which is made in the interests of this company's feed compressing machinery. The Howes Company at the request of prominent feed manufacturers, is now arranging an itinerary covering the chief feed milling centers of this country and requests that mention be made that Mr. Sizer will be glad to discuss with all who are interested, cubing machinery and manufacturing methods and the advantages of cubed feeds in particular.

Writes the company, "As a pioneer in the designing of machinery for compressing mixed feeds and having devoted the greater part of his life to the production of such equipment, Mr. Sizer is unquestionably the world's leading authority in that field."

The Howes Company goes on to say that "The change in the feeding methods of this country—the transition from bulk feeds to cubed feeds—will come about in a remarkably short time, that is if we are to judge by what is actually going on in the western and southwestern states."

"Readers who wish for specific information on cubed feeds are invited to at once get in touch with the Silver Creek, New York, headquarters with a view to arranging an appointment for Mr. Sizer."

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocanut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

W. G. Haertel, formerly president of the Haertel Co., Minneapolis, has disposed of his interest in that company and now represents the National Oil Prod. Co., the Gulf Crushing Co., and the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co., in the northwest.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cereal chemists measuring the acidity of grain to determine its keeping quality will be interested in the "Notes on Hydrogen Ion Measurements" contained in note book No. 3 recently issued as a 48-page pamphlet by the Leeds & Northrup Co.

Switching from Credit to Cash Basis

[Continued from page 201]

the fourth month his business was back to normal and he was doing just as much volume on a cash basis as he ever had previously done on credit. Strange as it may seem, the other five dealers gave me practically the same answers, and told me that now after a year on the cash basis, their business for the first five months of 1930 exceeded in dollars and cents the same period in 1929. You must remember that prices in the same period of 1929 were considerably higher than in 1930; so that in actual tonnage these dealers enjoyed a far greater business on cash in 1930 than they did on credit in 1929.

If you have a competitor that insists on sticking to credit, you will eventually get the business from the successful feeders who will buy for cash on account of lower costs, and the unsuccessful type of credit business and consequent debts will go to the credit dealer.

So, let us conclude, that with a long-time notice in advance, and the proper effort in selling the idea to customers, there and then will there be no big drop in business accompany the change.

Best of all, however, is the unanimous increase in volume of business ultimately following such a change in business policies.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Cottonseed advanced steadily during the past week, to new highs for the move, November trading up to \$35.50 early Friday, with the general market averaging \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton up thru the opening call Friday. The Government report, however, was construed bearish, and the market reacted sharply from the highs, and while values held steady Saturday, the close averaged about \$2.00 down from the top figures. On continuation of drouth news, and only limited country selling, Exchange members' bids to the country have advanced at least in line with the futures, while the oil mills seem not to have put out seed prices generally, tho there is a fair movement reported in the Southern sections of the Belt. South Mississippi purchases reported last week at \$27.00 f.o.b. The maximum advance largely influenced by the sharp advance in oil and meal, rather than any general activity in the market. The adoption of the Meloy plan seed rule by the Exchange was only recently accomplished but seems to have facilitated trading somewhat.

Cottonseed meal advanced steadily during the past week, thru Thursday, the active fall positions trading up to \$37.50 with August at \$38.75 and Sept. at \$38.00. On the extreme advance, profit taking sales were drawn into the market, which broke down to \$36.75 Thursday, and was trading at about this level Friday, when the Gov. report was published. The Gov. figures were somewhat surprising, and the market broke sharply when the estimate was announced in the ring, and first trades were at \$36.00 in the fall months, and market continued to work lower, trading finally down to \$35.25 late in the session, for the fall positions. Some covering at these lower levels advanced the market back up to \$36.00 Friday and Saturday prices drifted between \$35.75 and \$36.00 without much interest either locally or from the outside. A large part of the advance seemed to be a reflection of sharp upturns in grains, which brought trade demand into the cash market in impressive volume, at a time when mill selling was only limited.

MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars

A. M. TOUSLEY CO.

Guardian Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

Here It Is!

The feed mixer you have been looking for.

Can be used either for dry or molasses mixtures—a 2 in 1 mixer.

It's low in cost; efficient and is a business builder.

Ask for literature on the Handy 2 in 1 Feed Mixer

Handy Sack Baler Co.
Marion, Iowa

No. 61

RED IRON OXIDE

86% Iron

IRON—COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

CHAPMAN'S RED-TOP

Side Lines for Elevators

Meat Scrap—50% Protein

Digester Tankage—60% Protein

Odorless Bone Meal

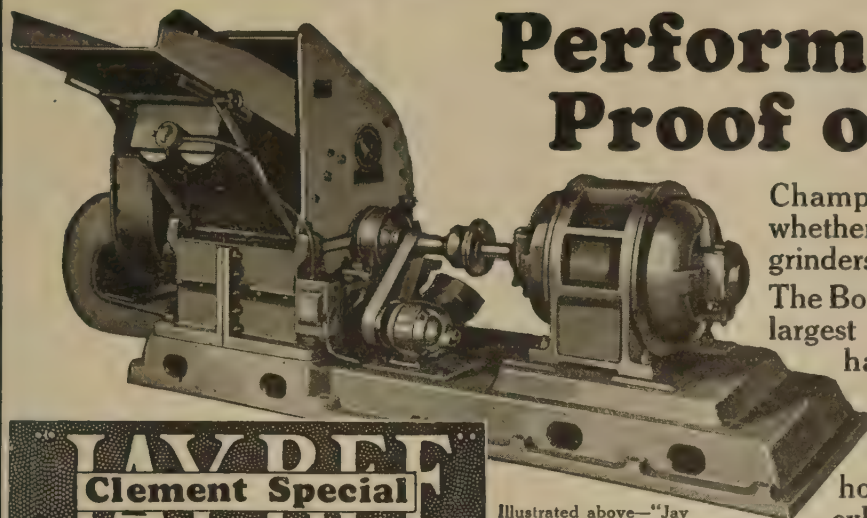
Raw Bone Meal

Write or Wire

Riverdale Products Co.

105 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.



Performance—the Proof of Quality

Champions are made—not born—whether they be man, beast or feed grinders.

The Bossert Corp., Utica, N. Y., world's largest hammer mill manufacturers, have developed and built the World's Champion Feed Grinder—the "Jay Bee."

Like the winning of athletic honors, or blue ribbons at livestock exhibitions, the "Jay Bee" has won by consistent record-breaking performance. Proof of this unequaled

Illustrated above—"Jay Bee" Model "W": Direct Connected 50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

JAY BEE
Clement Special
JAY BEE
CRUSHER GRINDER PULVERIZER

performance is the fact that over 14,000 "Jay Bee" mills are in service—more "Jay Bee" mills in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined.

Whatever your grinding requirements, only the "Jay Bee" can give you the finest grinding, lowest operating cost, greatest net profit. Get the facts on the World's Champion Feed Grinder. Write for full details.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc.

76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

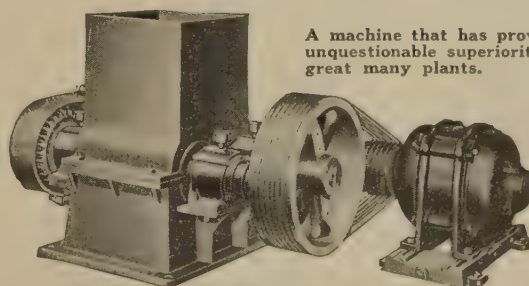
Trying to Make a Full Bin Hold More Wheat



Chicago Tribune

You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy, Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher

HERE IS THE UNIQUE SAW TOOTH CRUSHER



A machine that has proven its unquestionable superiority in a great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and consuming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

ROBINSON MFG. Co.

42 ROBINSON BLDG. - - - MUNCY, PENNA.
CHICAGO OFFICE - - 222 W. ADAMS ST.

Simple Feed Grinding Plant at Cordell

It does not require a heavy investment to get into the feed grinding game, as compared with the amounts involved in other divisions of the grain business. A small building, a few bins and a grinder is all that is required. In most sections of the country where feeding is done the demand has already been created.

A recent news item states:

Cordell, Okla.—We have about completed our feed grinding building. It is of frame construction, 15x20 ft. inside and 22 ft. high, covered with corrugated iron. The machinery is in the basement and consists of a No. 4 Jay Bee hammer mill and a 50 h.p. Hart Parr diesel oil engine. Power is transmitted from the engine to the grinder by means of a Tex-rope drive. The building has two bins serving the mill, two catch bins for ground products and one sacking bin.—Cordell Milling Co.

Two bins to serve the mill, a grinder and power plant, two catch bins for ground products with chutes to the outside that they may be emptied into the farmer's wagon or truck, another bin with a sacking spout, a spout running from the elevator head to the bins that serve the mill, a chute from the

outside of the building into the mouth of the mill for handling bundle stuff! This is not a complicated and costly lay-out.

With this equipment the Cordell Milling Co. gets 20 cents a hundred for grinding bundle stuff, like kafir, corn, alfalfa hay and ear corn.

It gets 15 cents a hundred for grinding shelled grain, like wheat, oats, barley, shelled corn. This price is dropped a nickel when the shelled grain to be ground is purchased from the company. Extra charges are made for sacks and sacking.

Use of a diesel oil engine was made profitable, because the company owns its own tanks and buys its distillate in tank car lots.

A. J. and J. W. Orr, owners and operators of the Cordell Milling Co., have operated a 25,000 bu. elevator, and a 50 bbl. mill at Cordell for years. They handle mill feed, seed, salt and other items in connection with their grain and milling business. The demand for grinding, they say, did not need developing. It already existed. A demand is now developing for mixing and they expect soon to meet it with installation of a batch mixer.

And Cordell is way out in Western Oklahoma, near the Panhandle, in what is generally accepted as strictly grain country. Its four elevators give convincing testimony to the amount of grain that is raised. Yet there is a demand for grinding.



Feed Grinding Plant of Cordell Milling Co., Cordell, Okla.

Feed from Rice Straw and Molasses

M. O. Carter and R. F. Tate as partners conducted the Chickasaw Animal Food Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and, having the Arkansas state rights to a patented process of baling rice straw and injecting molasses into the bales, took up the matter with the Rice Growers Ass'n, who referred them to H. H. John.

John and others formed a com'ite and organized 30 rice growers into a contemplated corporation. John and four others negotiated with Carter and Tate for the machinery. As Carter and Tate refused to guarantee the successful operation of the machinery it was agreed to subscribe \$2,000 for a test. Tate and Carter paid in \$1,000 and the growers \$1,435 for the test, which was conducted under the name of Rimol Feed Co., Stuttgart, Ark. The project failed.

H. E. Rhodes, who had rented the premises in which the tests were made, brought suit to collect the unpaid rent, the total indebtedness being \$915.89. He was given judgment against all of the defendants in the partnership, as affirmed by the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in Rhodes v. Carter, 26 S. W. Rep. (2d) 63.

Completo Sea Meal

All Live Stock Need It

A product based on Salt Water Fish Meal and Kelp (Sea Vegetation). Supplies Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, etc., and all essential mineral salts organically combined. To be used 10% as the base in making poultry mash, dairy, hog and sheep feeds. Our recommended formulas based on 30 years of practical live stock feeding and offered you without charge, enables feed dealers to make their own feeds, better quality and at a less cost than average commercial feeds.

Write for particulars and samples.

The Park & Pollard Co.
of Illinois

4708 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 West Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages
By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

MILLER'S A-1 Dog Foods

DOGS = PROFITS

Dogs have to eat. Dog owners are getting wise to the value and economy of feeding balanced prepared foods. Grain, feed and seed dealers are building highly profitable dog food departments by handling the nationally advertised Miller's A-1 Dog Foods.

You too can profit. Take a few minutes now to ask for further details. You'll be surprised at the really low investment required and the steady profits you can make.

BATTLE CREEK DOG FOOD CO.

864 STATE STREET, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

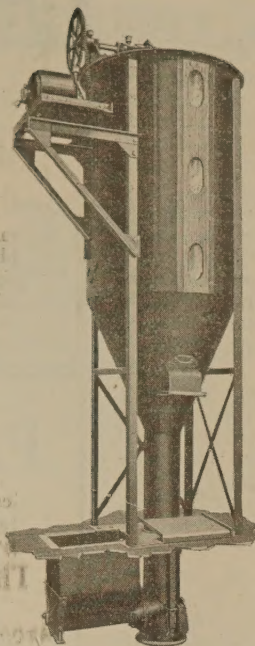
THE HAINES FEED MIXER

(PATENTED)

Built with receiving hopper below or above the floor. Made in two sizes:

Model No. 1
50 cubic ft. or 40 bu.

Model No. 3
100 cubic ft. or 80 bu.
Furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation.



Send for
Bulletin 20-G

Manufactured and Sold in Canada by
KIPP-KELLY, LTD.,
64 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

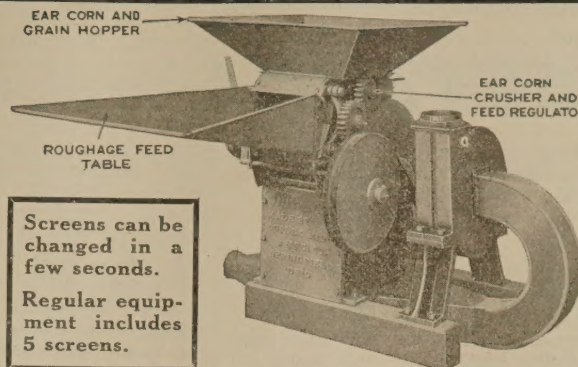
EAR CORN AND GRAIN HOPPER

ROUGHAGE FEED TABLE

EAR CORN CRUSHER AND FEED REGULATOR

Screens can be changed in a few seconds.

Regular equipment includes 5 screens.



DUPLEX HAMMER MILL

Increase Your Grinding Profits 20%

The Duplex Hammer Mill grinds more per dollar's worth of power than any other mill. Its scientific design and fewer parts assure lowest cost per ton of feed ground. It means bigger profits for you.

This new Duplex Hammer Mill is a complete grinding outfit. The ear corn crusher is built right into the mill. The hammers instantly pulverize grains and roughage. WHY USE 4 MACHINES TO DO THE WORK OF 1? No extra equipment is needed. Handles equally well all kinds of small grain, ear corn and roughage such as corn fodder alfalfa, soy bean hay, etc.—separately or together. Feed is instantly shattered and pulverized by indestructible heat-treated, hinged-type hammers. Friction and heating of feed is avoided. POWER COSTS HAVE BEEN SHOWN LESS THAN 25c PER TON.

Learn how to make greater grinding profits. Write for literature.

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Company
Dept. F, Springfield, Ohio

"It grinds faster than you said it would—our feed grinding business has doubled."

Cedar Valley Roller Mills

Here is the letter:

Spalding, Nebraska.

We have had the Blue Streak Grinder installed since the first of the year and we are much pleased with it. It grinds faster than you said it would, and does a very good job. The trade is well pleased.

As you know, we put off buying a grinder for several years, waiting for a grinder that would grind fast and at the same time not take too much of our power, as power means money with us.

Our feed grinding business has doubled since we put in the Blue Streak and the trade is well pleased with the grinding. We are looking forward to more work in the feed department right along.

Cedar Valley Roller Mills,
L. J. Vandenberg, Mgr. & Prop.

It is practical and sensible to check feed grinding performance before you purchase. We gladly refer you to your local power company, your experiment station or any Blue Streak owner. Get an unbiased opinion.

[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE. Write for a copy containing full information about the Triple Reduction Process and why the Heavy Duty Blue Streak is easy running and fast grinding. Send today.]

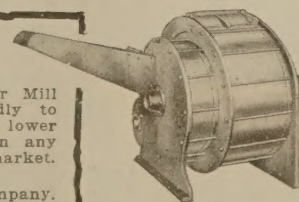
PRATER PULVERIZER CO.
Dept. H-1829 South 55th Ave., CHICAGO

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company.



Feedstuffs Sales in Indiana

In the report of state chemist Kraybill concerning commercial feeding stuffs in Indiana, for 1929, are some very interesting facts and figures. Among them are as follows:

The estimated quantities of the different feeds, with comparisons, are indicated in the following table:

Kind of Feed	Tons		
	1929	1928	1927
Alfalfa meal and leaf meal..	2,657	2,625	2,063
Animal by-products (tankage, meat scrap, etc.)....	26,094	25,812	32,813
Brewers', distillers' and yeast dried grains.....	63	197	250
Condimental poultry and stock feeds*	1,657	2,937	2,781
Corn bran .....	.....	187	31
Corn feed meal	3,875	5,125	2,406
Corn germ meal.....	1,125	500	375
Corn gluten meal and feed..	813	1,875	1,938
Corn and oats chop and miscellaneous chops	4,406	5,312	4,844
Cottonseed meal	9,406	8,532	10,250
Dried buttermilk—semi-solid, condensed, etc.	7,063	5,781	8,156
Hominy meal and hominy feed	49,031	60,750	28,875
Linseed oil meal.....	9,719	7,281	8,281
Mill by-products — wheat bran, middlings, rye feeds, etc., with and without screenings	120,133	136,250	133,594
Mineral feeds	9,188	7,312	7,031
Oat meal by-products—oat shorts, oat hulls, oat middlings, oat groats, etc....	188	219	250
Poultry scratch feed—with and without grit	40,906	38,593	55,813
Poultry mash	120,563	102,375	61,594
Proprietary feeds — ready mixed	88,781	110,719	76,063
Soybean oil meal.....	531	125	188
Miscellaneous — beet pulp, rice bran, processed garbage, kelp, cocoanut, oil meal, peanut oil feed, etc.	2,688	1,969	2,938
Totals	498,887	524,476	440,534

*Not all condimental feeds come under the law.

During the year 2761 samples of feeding stuffs were taken by the state chemist, all of which were analyzed microscopically and 2,230 were analyzed chemically. Out of the total, 486 were found to be guaranteed incorrectly and 284 were classed as seriously deficient or misbranded. The year's inspection showed that 82 per cent of the samples were equal to or better than the manufacturer's guaranty, compared with 77 per cent in 1928.

Out of 215 shipments withdrawn from sale, 170 were withdrawn because they were not tagged; 29 because they were deficient in protein; 8 because they were misbranded; 3 because they were deficient in crude fat and one each for deficiency in crude fat and crude protein; excess crude fiber; mutilated tags; excess salt, and deficiency in phosphoric acid.

A better conception of the way in which the use of commercial feed stuffs has grown, in Indiana, may be had from an examination of tonnage figures. In 1911 sales were 179,000 tons; in 1912, 196,752; in 1913, 217,689; in 1914, 271,751; jumping to 337,298 in 1926; 440,534 in 1927; 524,476 in 1928, and 498,887 in 1929.

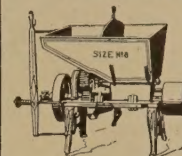
Approximately 498,887 tons of commercial feeds with a retail value of \$26,491,777 were sold during the year. This was a decrease of 25,589 tons from the 1928 sales, the latter year having been a record breaker.

Although our per capita consumption of dairy products is less than that of some other countries, our trend in consumption is consistently upward. In 1922 our per capita consumption of milk and cream, in terms of milk, was 50.0 gallons, and four years later it was 55.3 gallons. Per capita consumption of butter increased from 16.5 pounds to 17.82 pounds, and consumption of cheese increased from 3.70 pounds to 4.36 pounds.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

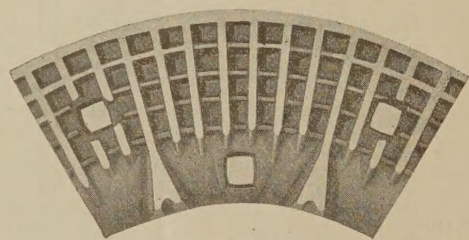
THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

FAIRMONT'S

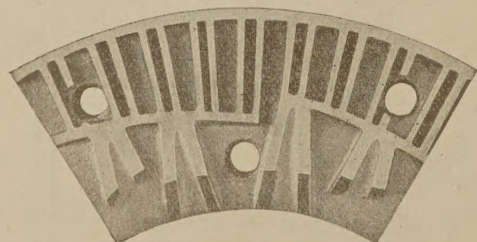
Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

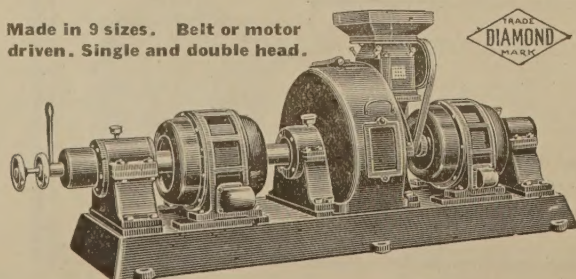


Diamond Rapid Cut



Diamond Eureka

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



One Set of our Plates Produced \$1232.15

H. B. ERICKSON

GRAIN, CUSTOM GRINDING

Viborg, South Dakota

May 27, 1930.

Diamond Huller Co.,
Winona, Minn.
Gentlemen:

This is to advise that the set of EUREKA plates you sent us for trial, were put in Mar. 18th and were taken out May 24th. During that time we ground 1,139,345 lbs. of feed, for which we received \$1,232.15. And we used 84,350 KWH power.

Please ship us another set of Eureka plates for our 32" mill and oblige.

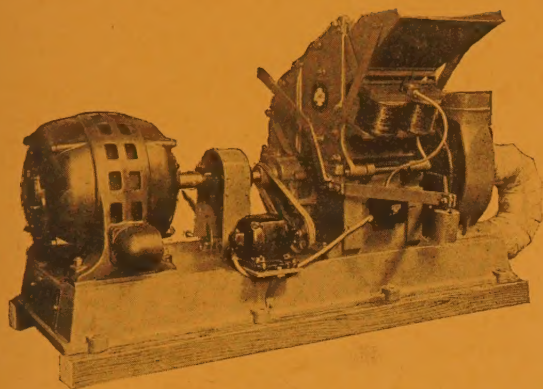
Yours truly,

H. B. Erickson

Equip Your Feed Mills with Diamond Plates

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

The IMPOSSIBLE Has Been ACHIEVED



The improved Gruendler Standard Ball Bearing Whirl Beater — WIZARD of them all, mounted on cast iron base with spout magnet, hand brake for quick stopping and patented drop cage and quick change screen feature.

The improved Gruendler Standard Ball Bearing Whirl Beater Feed Grinder, for commercial and all custom grinding, can now be truthfully called the "Wizard" of all Feed Mills.

With over 46 years' experience in building hammer mills, and being familiar with all types of Feed Grinders, we know and can prove by Neilson Surveys on competitive tests, the Gruendler is "America's Leading Hammer Mill."

The thorough superiority of the "WIZARD", its outstanding completeness in quality is an inheritance of Gruendlers distinguished past. By its superlative performance, its remarkable endurance and the added measure of goodness so evident in it everywhere, the new WIZARD proves its right to carry this symbol beside its name.

Nowhere is the leadership of this new WIZARD more marked than in its performance, capacity is phenomenal, truly beating Gruendlers own record. The WIZARD has all the Gruendler improvements of recent years—magnetic spout, patented drop cage screen feature, hand brake for quick stopping and is mounted on cast iron base. This is an economical machine of unusually large capacity for all custom and commercial grinding.



With the Gruendler Cold Molasses Process you can manufacture any formula on the market. It is not necessary to use heat to thin the molasses at any time.

The outfit is very simple. We show a small cut here of the high speed mixer and the control stand showing our own patented percentage valve which takes out all guesswork.

This is all there is to it except the piping. You can either build a vat to store Black Strap in carload lots or you can pipe direct from drums.

We will furnish a blue print on the entire installation. We have blue prints on several installations on both dry and molasses mixing plants, also for custom and commercial grinding. We furnish requirements for complete cleaning, cracking, crimping, grinding and mixing in the most profitable way possible in any capacity desired. The services of the most expert Plant Engineers are at your service and operate without charge for your convenience.

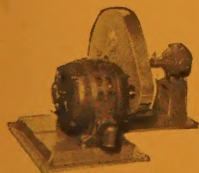
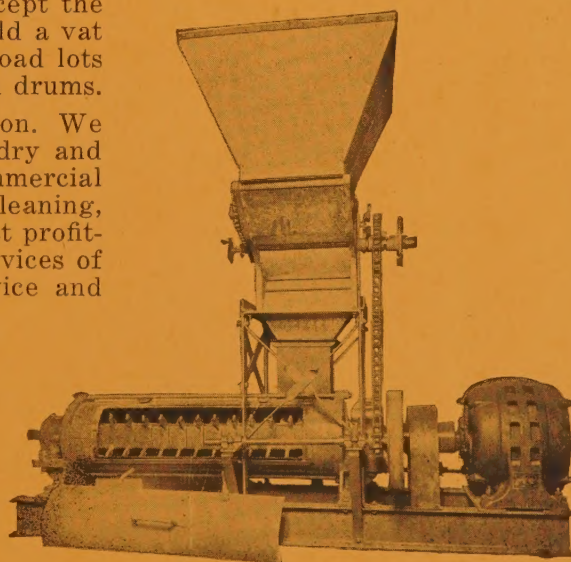


Illustration of our pump. This pump turns at 400 and will handle any liquid product for any reasonable distance. Have been used successfully in all parts of the country in temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero.

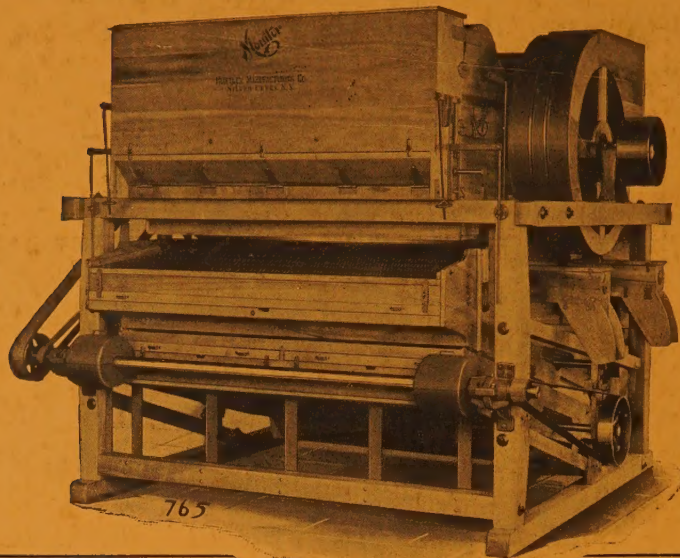


GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

ESTABLISHED 1885

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

DEPT. 6



Who Gets the Profits?

Every bushel of uncleaned grain that you ship takes from your profits and adds to the freight charges for transportation.

If you clean it, you get proper grading at a better price and still have your screenings to dispose of in feed. If you ship the grain uncleaned, you pay freight on these same screenings, take a lower grading and pass the profit on to the Terminal Elevator.

But just remember that there is no other cleaner that will do this job as satisfactory as the MONITOR. We guarantee it and the fact that the MONITOR is standard equipment in 90% of the Terminal Elevators is positive proof. Look over the Terminals and see how great a proportion use the MONITOR.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at Silver Creek, N. Y.) BROCTON, NEW YORK

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
411 Utilities Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
of Trade

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton,
337 W. Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Humphreys Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton,
529 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler,
222 M. & T. Bank Bldg.

San Francisco, Calif.

John R. Gray, Inc.,
726 Harrison Street

Vancouver

Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.

Lansdowne, Penna.

C. Wilkinson, P. O. Box 147

Seattle, Wash.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

B. L. Brooks, Powers Hotel

Canadian Plant

Tillsonburg, Ontario